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• LAST EDITION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PLANS FOR AIRCRAFT INQUIRY

Attorney-General, After Conference With Assistants, Announces Inquiry About to Be Conducted Will Be Thorough

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General of the United States, started today to outline plans for the investigation into the aircraft production situation ordered by President Wilson. He called into conference G. Carroll Todd, his assistant, and John W. Davis, Solicitor-General, and the three men went over the situation.

The Attorney-General made it clear that under the President's instructions he would investigate thoroughly the charges made against persons connected with the production program, and would welcome assistance from any persons who believed they had information on the subject.

Meanwhile, the House Military Committee subjected War Department officials to a close examination at a conference in which the Administration's request for a \$1,000,000,000 aircraft appropriation was taken up. Secretary Baker, J. D. Ryan, in charge of production; Major-General March, acting chief of staff; Major-General Squier, chief signal officer, and other officers were present.

Members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs conferred today on demands for further committee investigation. Chairman Chamberlain announced that the full committee would decide before next Friday on whether to resume the inquiry.

Some committee senators said it was probable that, with the Department of Justice making the principal investigation, the committee might take testimony on phases which do not relate to criminal charges or responsibility but only deal with defective administration and delay in production.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, announced in the Senate today that with the support of the Senate, his committee would investigate the aircraft situation with a view of determining how and where the money appropriated for aircraft production has been spent.

Senator Chamberlain declared his committee proposed to "put its finger on men responsible" for conditions in aircraft production, and added, "The committee doesn't propose to engage in any whitewashing process, either."

In response to questions, Senator Chamberlain unreservedly declared that not one American built battleplane had yet been sent to Europe, although materials in large quantity had been shipped abroad for assembly.

In making his announcement, Senator Chamberlain declared there had been something radically wrong with the whole program. He had never seen the Borglum report, he said, but declared the conclusions reached in H. Snowden Marshall's report were in accord with those of the committee.

The Senate Committee, he said, was a part of the government authorities, and he added, he was "glad the President approved its course in advance."

New charges in connection with aviation were being brought to him daily, Senator Chamberlain continued. "This committee is determined to do whatever is necessary to help win the war."

"Our people ought to be informed," the Senator proceeded, "of the truth of the situation, and they never have been."

Referring to testimony of Major-General Squier, chief of the signal corps, before the committee regarding failure to train 1500 American cadets sent to France because no airplanes were available, and plans to return them to this country for training, Senator Chamberlain said a large number of the cadets had never received any training abroad.

Senator Walsh of Montana, Democrat, declaring the statement "extraordinary," asked if it were not a "confession of failure," and what explanation had been given.

"The extreme optimism of the chief signal officer and those associated with him," Senator Chamberlain replied, "was the explanation. They thought, in perfect good faith, I think, that they would have the planes there to train them."

Senator Chamberlain said the committee had even more important information which it was not deemed wise to publish, and added he had received a letter from one of the cadets declaring their morale had been "absolutely destroyed" by failure to receive training.

Authorities, he said, now were arranging to "protect them against optimism of the Aircraft Board."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican, commended the committee for deciding to pursue its investigations, and said information should be had regarding expenditure of \$640,000,000 on the aviation program for such results "as described by the Senator."

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Democrat, said he understood that \$200,000,000 had been "actually expended and that the rest was represented by contracts," which, when completed, would absorb the remainder.

Senator Walsh asked whether the sending of the 1500 aviators to France for training, "was a wild and heedless and thoughtless act" of General

FAILURE TO SUPPRESS LA LIBRE BELGIQUE

PARIS, France, April 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The German administrators in Belgium have suffered another bitter disappointment in their efforts to rid themselves of the secret Belgian newspaper, La Libre Belgique, which has stung, ridiculed and laughed at them ever since they occupied the territory of the brave little kingdom.

With every evidence of pleasure, the Germans announced recently that they had arrested three Belgian priests, De Lee, Denis, and Martin, and three civilians and that they had behind the bars the editors, publishers, printers and distributors of the secret paper. One of the priests, Denis, was condemned to death, according to information received by the Belgian Government. The others received prison sentences aggregating many years.

Next morning, a brand new copy of La Libre Belgique was in its usual place in the letter box of Baron von Falkenhayn, German General of Belgium, and the publication has appeared irregularly since. The death sentence upon Father Denis was commuted to life imprisonment.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR A NEW DRIVE

High Command, Apparently Alarmed by Fear of Admitting Losses, About to Commit Itself to Another Colossal Effort

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is always dangerous, to prophesy, particularly in war, but it looks as if the German High Command, driven on by the expectations raised in the "Kaiser's battle," and alarmed both by these very expectations, and by the fear of admitting the losses they entailed, is about to commit itself to another colossal effort to win its way to Amlens, to the Channel, and to Paris.

As far as can be learned a great mass of hitherto unused divisions have been massed from the "pillar" of Arras southward, the majority this time, apparently against the French. There appears also to have been a second concentration further north in the direction of Mont Kemmel. From this it would appear that von Ludendorff's latest effort is to take the form of a simultaneous attack upon Ypres, Arras and Amlens. A success in the Ypres sector, where that splendid old veteran, Sir Herbert Plumer commands, would be the least valuable of the three, owing to the waterlogged condition of the ground, which makes unavailing at present almost impossible. The strength of the Arras "pillar," and the absolutely dogged determination with which it has been held by General Sir Julian Byng gives little hope of success here. Therefore it appears as if the heaviest effort would be made against the troops of General Petain, which are covering the roads to Amlens further south, but all this is speculation, always dangerous in military affairs. A change of weather, or some other apparently outside consideration may alter everything in a night.

The bombardment in the Lys sector, which approached such a fury at the last week end, expended itself in smoke. Whether it was simply camouflage to hide concentrations of troops elsewhere, or whether the German High Command lost its nerve at the last moment, it is impossible to say, though it is believed to have been the

(Continued on page two, column five)

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CALL IS MADE FOR MEN FOR HARVEST

Non-Essential Industries Are Volunteering to Aid in Saving Crops in United States as a Factor in Winning the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the third Liberty Loan campaign closed, the country faces another problem, the gathering of the Liberty harvest, and to the consideration of this situation, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture is giving his undivided attention, assisted by the Department of Labor. President Wilson and the Food Administration have urged, since the day this country entered the war, that the issue will be decided largely on a food basis. Indeed, both the British and the French missions that were here last year impressed this fact upon their hearers at every opportunity above every other consideration, for the United States is the only country in the world from which the Allies may draw their sustenance, as they themselves can produce nothing like the amount of foodstuffs necessary to sustain their people and their armies at the front. It was because of this that the farmers of the United States were told by the President and Secretary Houston that the war might be lost unless they produced food sufficient to meet the needs of the Allies, and as a result, they provided an acreage of 30,000,000 more this year than last. It was for the same reason that they have increased their live stock production. The country, just emerging triumphantly from the Liberty Loan campaign, has settled back and now asks what next.

Secretary Houston replies, as he said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor: "Go out and help harvest that wheat. In every section of the United States, particularly in the middle western states, there is a shortage of farm labor. The policy of the Government is to call men from the farms last in the selective draft, so as to embarrass agricultural interests as little as possible. The situation is really so serious that immediate steps must be taken to meet it, and that a way will be found to save all that will be produced this year none in the department doubts. Appeals may be made to the owners of industrial establishments in cities who are making articles non-essential to the prosecution of the war to declare a holiday of a number of weeks and send their men to the rural districts to help the farmers."

The Connecticut plan is novel, in that the manufacturers and other employers releasing men for farm work will continue their wages during their farm engagements, while the farmers using them will pay the wages due the men as farm hands to their regular employers. Manufacturers are patriotically willing to sacrifice the difference, while the employees left in the plants are in turn offering to do their bits by carrying along the tasks of their comrades temporarily engaged in food production.

Washington, D. C.—A requisition on all states except Arizona, Delaware and Vermont for 4060 specially qualified draft registrants to go to camp on May 20 was sent out today by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

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JAPANESE MEDIATION OFFERED TO CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PEKING, China (Tuesday)—The Chinese press avers that the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, has visited the Chinese Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, with an offer of Japanese mediation between North and South China. Baron Hayashi, after leaving Tuan, is stated to be intending to visit Canton, to approach the Southern authorities, but Chinese officials profess ignorance regarding these reports.

IRELAND, ENGLAND AND FINANCE ISSUE

Statement Credited to Loyola University Magazine of Chicago Shown to Be "A Complete Misrepresentation of the Facts"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The attention of this bureau has been drawn to a statement regarding the financial position of Ireland in relation to Great Britain credited by a correspondent of a New York paper to the Loyola University Magazine of Chicago. The statement occurs in an article in the December issue of that journal over the name of T. McMurrough Kavanagh, entitled "The Case for Ireland," and runs as follows: "The revenue raised in Ireland by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain for the fiscal year 1915-17 reached, in round numbers, the sum of \$120,000,000 (\$24,000,000). Of this sum \$110,000,000 (\$22,000,000), or over 93 per cent, was raised by the most severe form of financial drainage—direct taxation—and is spent approximately as follows: Sixty-five million dollars (\$13,000,000) on the machinery of government that runs Ireland; that is, on military police—and the balance of \$55,000,000 (\$11,000,000) is appropriated directly by the British Treasury for imperial purposes. Thus we see that in the year of our Lord 1917, Ireland not only pays handsomely for being permitted to live and move and have her being as a nation of less dignity than any other small nation in Europe, but is also compelled to reward her overlords with the annual tribute of \$55,000,000 (\$11,000,000)—doubtless in gratitude for the extra effort necessary now to hold her in that subject position."

The following information representing the actual facts of the case has been carefully verified by this bureau, and affords sufficient commentary on the accuracy of the statement referred to. Irish revenue for 1916-17 was approximately \$24,000,000. Of this, \$13,000,000 was spent in Ireland and \$11,000,000 is available for imperial expenditure. Of the civil government charges only \$1,500,000 was spent on the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police. To say that \$13,000,000 was spent on military police is, therefore, a complete misrepresentation of the facts. The Irish revenue is mostly raised by precisely the same taxing laws as apply to Great Britain, and the chief items are customs, excise, income tax and super-tax, which constitute four-fifths of the Irish revenue. Most of the income tax is paid by the rich, while no less than \$4,500,000 of Irish revenue is derived from the taxation on alcoholic liquors.

As to imperial charges, Ireland's contribution to the war in 1916-17 was \$11,000,000, as against \$13,000,000 spent on civil administration. Scotland's contribution in the same period was \$52,000,000, as against \$10,000,000 spent on civil administration. It is difficult to see an Irish grievance or British tribute in these facts.

It is, of course, a well-known fact that Ireland, on its present basis, is not self-supporting. One of the clauses of the Home Rule Bill of 1914 provided for the payment of a contribution which was not to fall below \$200,000 to the Irish exchequer by the imperial exchequer.

Irish Silver Supplies Increased
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The Bank of Ireland has issued a statement denying press reports to the effect that the present silver shortage is due to the British Treasury or the Government calling it in. On the contrary, the Bank of Ireland says, the supplies dispatched to Ireland by the British Government during the past three months are five times greater than during corresponding periods of previous years, and the Royal Mint's resources have been used to the fullest capacity to meet the recent abnormal Irish demands, requirements of other parts of the United Kingdom being held in suspense in consequence.

While this practice of hoarding, which undoubtedly is going on all over the country, continues, the statement concludes, all possible efforts to meet the shortage by increased supplies will be rendered futile and the public must necessarily suffer inconvenience.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP SUNK
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American steamship Tyler, formerly an old Dominion freighter, has been torpedoed and sunk off the French coast, according to information received in marine circles here today. Eleven members of the crew perished. The Tyler, 3928 tons gross, was built in 1913.

RAILROAD WASTE IN HAULING BEER

Shipments of Beer, Wine and Liquor Originating on United States Railroads for One Year Were Over 4,000,000 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The figures compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the amount of rail tonnage utilized for the carrying of beers, wines and liquors for the year ending June 30, 1914, the last year before the world war, will prove astonishing to many. While they cover wines, liquors and beers, it is, of course, granted that beers constitute the major part of this tonnage. It may be said the production of beer has fallen off considerably since 1914, the banner beer year, and at present is reported by brewing interests as being sharply reduced. The rough outlines of beer transportation may be seen, nevertheless, in these figures, and the public may gain a pretty clear idea of what percentage of the nation's rail facilities is being wasted on hauling beer when the transportation exigency is so serious that the railroads had to be taken over by the Government to meet it.

Beer, wine and liquor shipments originating on American railroads for the year ending June 30, 1914, amounted to 4,396,171 tons. In terms of freight cars, this is a minimum of upward of 300,000 cars. This, it must be remembered, is simply the stuff that was originally loaded. What was subsequently reshipped added on a couple of million more tons, or 200,000 more cars.

In relation to total tonnage originating on the railroads, the shipment of beers, wines and liquors for this last year of world peace amounted to 4 per cent. This is one two-hundred and fiftieth part of all the freight originating in the United States—including coal, grain, ores, iron and steel, grain, lumber, cement and brick and everything else loaded on a freight car and tabulated for the commission.

During the last year of world peace, more tonnage originated on the roads for wines, beers and liquors than for sugar; more than for iron and steel rails; more than for agricultural implements; more than for wagons, carriages, tools, etc.; more than for household goods and furniture; more than for naval stores.

The great classes of tonnage-using manufacture are set down in the Interstate Commerce Commission's report. There are 12 of them. The alcoholic beverage manufacture for the year ending June 30, 1914, stood sixth. The only manufactures which used more railroad transportation were petroleum and other oils; iron, pig and bloom; other castings and machinery; war and other metal; and cement, brick and lime.

The table compiled by the commerce commission on manufactures for the year mentioned is as follows: Commodity—Tonnage originating on road

Manufactures— Amount in tons per cent of total
Petroleum and other oils 11,674,323 1.07
Sugar 3,325,968 .36
Naval stores 1,073,968 .10
Iron, pig and bloom 12,429,012 1.14
Iron and steel rails 3,313,758 .30
Other casting and mach 12,032,850 1.10
Bar and sheet metal 13,316,510 1.22
Cement, brick and lime 41,050,587 3.75
Agricultural implements 1,585,543 .14
Wag., carriages, tools, etc. 1,609,284 .15
Wines, liquors and beers 4,396,171 .40
Household goods and furn 2,254,709 .21
Other manufactures 40,500,577 3.70
Total 149,138,260 13.64

These figures make no account of the amount of railroad transportation consumed in getting the grains, the sugar and the other materials for beer making to the breweries, nor the whiskey materials to the distilleries, or those items of transportation in connection with wines. These should all properly be charged against alcoholic beverages as transportation items. Millions of tons of freight were used in getting raw materials to the point of manufacture of the liquors. These figures tell only half the story as to the waste of railroad transportation in wines, beers and liquors because they relate only to finished product.

In the millions of tons and the hundred thousands of freight cars used for originating this alcoholic traffic in times of peace may be gained some definite idea of the freight transportation that is being consumed in the nation in war times in hauling beer alone. And also some idea of the vast quantity of foodstuffs that are destroyed in the manufacture of beer, the greatest user of railroad transportation among the alcoholic beverages.

Prohibition Cuts Down Jail Inmates
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—What statewide prohibition in South Dakota has accomplished in the way of reducing the number of inmates in county jails is shown by the record made in Lawrence County, which includes the chief mining section of the Black Hills. The Lawrence County Jail has only eight inmates, five of whom are United States prisoners either awaiting trial on charges of violating federal statutes or serving terms for violations of federal laws. At one time since statewide prohibition went into effect July 1 of last year, the number of boarders in the jail was only two.

LESSONS FROM THE LUSITANIA SINKING

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In connection with the national war bond campaign, Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, who, with his daughter, was aboard the Lusitania when she was torpedoed three years ago today, has sent the following message to the National War Savings Committee: "Today is the third anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania. Many events and many emotions have come upon us since then. One's memory is laden with incidents that have stirred the surprise and anger of the civilized world. 'It still will keep in remembrance the tragedy of the Lusitania, a tragedy enacted by an Emperor and a people who flung to the winds all restraint of honor and chivalry. The Kaiser will be known in time to come as the Herod of the Twentieth Century who caused a Rachel to weep for her children. 'Worse even than the sinking of the vessel was the sinister way in which it was planned, and the shout of exultation that afterward swept through Germany. A medal was struck in commemoration of the crime. To rejoice in doing evil is surely the depth of degradation. 'The sinking of the Lusitania made the world see plainly the inherent criminality of its foe. On the brow of Prussia was the mark of the beast. 'You will recall your first emotions on the news of the sinking of the Lusitania. Germany has not changed since. Let us not relax our efforts until we have destroyed the evil spirits who planned and rejoiced in such a crime. 'The Lusitania anniversary is commemorated by the newspapers today with big headlines and special articles recalling the sinking of the steamer. The Daily Graphic asks why there is not a commemorative procession this year as there was last year. If there is not, it asks, will its absence not be proof of the extent to which Germany's many crimes against humanity have dulled the world's sense of tenderness? It adds: 'It is because the torpedoing of the Lusitania summed up in one cold-blooded act the savage ruthlessness of the German race that the anniversary of that foul deed should be celebrated with every other commemoration is forgotten. 'The third anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania will be observed in many English churches and by a service at the Lusitania Cemetery in Queenstown. An American naval detachment will take part in the observance at Queenstown."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Czechs and Southern Slavs are indignant with the Austrian Premier's latest declaration to the party leaders and the Slav members of the Cabinet have resigned.

Meanwhile the Premier has issued a manifesto justifying the adjournment of Parliament and it is publicly announced that stern measures will be taken to repress disturbances in the south of the empire.

This seems to indicate a serious position there.

Workers Issue Manifesto
BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Labor and Socialist organizations in Austria threaten revolt against the government action suspending Parliament. Swiss newspapers print a telegram from Vienna, quoting the Sozial Demokratische Korrespondenz to the effect that a committee of the Socialist Party and a committee of the working class have issued a manifesto in regard to the government action, in which the following declaration is made: "If absolutism is reestablished out of regard for Pan-Germanism which is prolonging the war, the working classes will be forced to fight for their rights."

The manifesto concludes by exhorting the workers to hold themselves ready to fight if necessary.

The Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna describes as childish and criminal the Government's idea that it can solve a crisis by simply proroguing Parliament. It warns Dr. von Seydler and those behind him that they are on the brink of a precipice.

Slovenian Mutinies Reported
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Unrest in the Slovenian districts of Austria is growing daily and mutiny is spreading with great rapidity, so Reuter's Limited announced on Monday that it had learned from a Serbian source. A conflict between Germans and Slovenians took place at the railway station at Windschgratz, in which Slovenian women took part.

Further information has been received regarding the recent encounter between Germans and Slovenians at St. Jean. The gathering there was convoked by Slovenian deputies, with the object of spreading among the

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GOVERNMENT NOT TO DROP PLAN FOR IRISH CONSCRIPTION

Reports That Measure Will Not Be Enforced Without Foundation—Home Rule Bill on Federal Lines Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state, as the result of inquiries in the most reliable quarters, that the rumors as to uncertainty regarding conscription in Ireland and the possibility of the Government's refraining from enforcing the measure are without foundation. Regarding the Home Rule measure also this bureau can state authoritatively that the Government is equally in earnest and that any reports of a proposed compromise are unfounded.

An interesting point in connection with Home Rule, is that the Government (The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau understands, is determining, if possible, to proceed with a measure on federal lines and its proposal for Ireland will be found to apply equally well to Scotland and Wales and will in all probability be extended to these countries at no distant date. Congestion of business in the Imperial Parliament, which confines purely Scottish business, for example, to a single day's sitting, renders some such scheme of federal Home Rule all the more necessary. In passing the Irish Home Rule measure, therefore, the first step toward federal Home Rule will have been established. At the same time it is obvious that, should Ireland openly resist conscription it would tend seriously to jeopardize the prospect of passing Home Rule.

In the case of both Home Rule and conscription there has been a delay greater than the Government expected or intended, but the difficulties in the way of both developments have been obviously enormous and, in addition, the Government are naturally anxious to take every possible preliminary step that will secure harmony in Ireland. Rumors and definite statements that the Government are on the verge of dropping both proposals are largely deductions from the delay mentioned and are expressions of the wish which is fatter to the thought.

A slight reflection shows that the dropping of the government program would be, among other things, a victory for the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which has placed itself openly at the head of the movement to resist the law and thereby assert its claim as an ecclesiastical authority to interfere in purely temporal and political questions.

As The Times states: "There is literally no end to the menace both to the authority of the Government and to religious toleration everywhere, unless the claim of the Irish bishops is clearly realized and decisively rejected."

That the (Roman Catholic) bishops are not retracting in any way would appear to be indicated by John Dillon's statement at Ballaghaderreen that anti-conscription committees are to be set up in connection with every (Roman Catholic) church and chapel so that if the Central Committee is swept away instructions will reach the people above all through (Roman Catholic) priests and through the great organization of the (Roman Catholic) church. These pretensions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy now openly revealed. The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state, will not be admitted by this Government for a single moment and this is itself an issue which will have to be definitely thrashed out and renders impossible any surrender by the Government of the essentials of its program.

Regarding opposition to conscription the fact that the British Government is and will remain responsible for the defense of Ireland, and while men up to 50 are being conscripted in England, Ireland can scarcely be expected not to do her share. The passing of the Home Rule measure will mean that, while conceding state rights, the British Government will in a perfectly legitimate manner be enforcing also union rights and that is why the Government regards both as equally essential and neither as in any way representing a quid pro quo. The results of the Government's Home Rule decision have been the bringing together of Sinn Feiners and Nationalists, with a view to devising a plan of resistance. This resulted in the pilgrimage to Maynooth, where the Roman Catholic Church administered a pledge of resistance, thus practically setting up an independent disloyal government in Ireland.

It should be noted that under the guidance of Sinn Fein and the Roman Catholic bishops, the Irish people, when disputing the right of the United Kingdom Parliament to pass and enforce laws in its own legitimate sphere, even at the moment when state rights are being conceded to them, are taking the same attitude as the southern states of North America, during the American Civil War.

The date for discussion of the Home Rule Bill is not yet announced, but it is interesting to note that in its determination to go through with the Military Service Act, as well as Home

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Rule with respect to Ireland, the British Government is now doing what Lincoln did and stands where Lincoln stood.

Vatican Influence Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—Speaking at Thurles, Tipperary, yesterday, the (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Hartley, denied Vatican influence upon the Irish episcopate in opposing conscription and characterized the talk about the Pope as arising from the imagination of English bigots and their attempt by their "no Popery" outcry to intimidate the Irish bishops. He described the English (Roman) Catholic Union as being repudiated in their own land and if they appealed to the Holy See it was not the Irish bishops who would suffer.

The Irish bishops, he said, interfered because conscription raised a moral and religious question. It was Christian charity to defend the oppressed, and the Irish bishops performed this duty toward their people when counseling resistance to the inhuman law of conscription.

STORY OF SINKING OF GERMAN U-BOAT

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—An account has just reached London from a Dutch correspondent of the destruction of the German submarine UC-39 and the capture of 17 of her crew by a British destroyer. The German submarine UC-39 was sunk in the North Sea in March, 1917.

She was commanded by Otto Ehrentraut, who was a close friend of Prince Henry of Prussia, and a frequent visitor to Prince Henry's castle at Kiel.

Before Ehrentraut left Kiel Prince Henry came to the pier to wish the boat bon voyage. The submarine left its base at midnight, carrying several torpedoes and a large quantity of gun ammunition, but no mines, as this was her first trip. All of her personnel had seen service in other submarines.

The submarine secured her first object by sinking the Norwegian steamship Hanksinck (formerly the American Sattila), the crew of which escaped in boats. Next midnight the UC-39 sighted the British steamer Hanna Larsen, which was sunk by bombs after her captain and chief engineer were taken aboard the submarine as prisoners.

The next morning the Norwegian steamship Ida was sighted, and although the Ida stopped immediately, Ehrentraut gave personal orders to continue firing. When the German gun layer saw that the ship had stopped and direct hits had already been made, according to his account, he asked if he should cease firing, and was told by the commander to keep on. Twenty-five rounds in all were fired, the last few at a range of less than 3000 yards.

When the Germans finally ceased firing one of the Ida's boats came alongside and announced that two wounded men had been left aboard the steamer. The submarine commander sent a boat over and found that both men had been killed while lowering boats. The Germans proceeded to sink the ship by bombs.

Two hours later the UC-39 opened fire on a steamer and a trawler, but diving lost them in the mist. About 1 p. m. the UC-39 came to the surface again and sighted a steamer on which she opened fire, but was answered almost immediately by a salvo from a British destroyer. The UC-39 had evidently met a sterner order of things and she dived, but too late.

A depth charge struck her, causing a leak in the conning tower. Water poured into the control room. The submarine rose shortly to the surface, only to receive a volley of shells from the destroyer. Ehrentraut and six others of the crew were killed.

The destroyer hailed the submarine and ordered her to halt. This being done, fire ceased, and 17 survivors were taken off, as well as the two British prisoners, who were uninjured.

WHY MINISTER IS AGAINST CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Speaking at Norwich, yesterday, when he was admitted to the honorary freedom of the city, Mr. G. H. Roberts said he had been criticized because he opposed arranging conferences with German Socialists. He could not differentiate between one German class or party and another. He knew how German Social-Democrats changed according to the war's course. When things seemed well, Germans talked of indemnities. When less hopeful, their stomachs contracted and consciences expanded, and they began to talk about peace. He said to his friends from America, "Stand firm; do not be lured into any conference where Germany is represented, because if German Social-Democrats are allowed to attend a conference, you may be sure they are simply there as representatives of the Kaiser."

HARVARD MEN SEEK PASSPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (Tuesday).—Fifty Harvard students on Monday made application for passports at the office of the clerk of the United States Federal District Court in the post office building. They have agreed to drive ambulances for the Red Cross in France and in other war zones. The men were informed that it would take at least a week before any action would be taken on the passports, according to a recent ruling from Washington, D. C.

SOUTH HEREFORD ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. C. T. Puller, parliamentary coalition candidate for South Hereford, has been elected by 3260 votes against 1784 polled by Mr. T. Preece, the farmers' candidate.

GERMAN REPLY TO LORD ROBERT CECIL

German Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Says Germany's Task to Break Menace to Existence 'With Hard Steel'

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Replying in the form of an interview to Lord Robert Cecil's statement concerning the coming peace offensive, the German Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Dem Busche, said the German western successes, which were by no means at an end, had made a tremendous impression in the Entente countries, and wide circles in Great Britain perceived that the Entente had all ready frequently missed the psychological moment for concluding peace, and the western governments were blamed because, as their secret treaties proved, they had adopted imperialist aims of conquest, for the sake of which they wanted to continue war until the enemy's complete defeat.

Talk of a peace offensive being necessary for Germany if she failed to overcome the Allies was the Entente statements' latest means of stimulating the war enthusiasm of their people, whose belief in the necessity of their cause was vanishing. Let British people deal with such maneuvers as it would. "The sword first has its say," Baron von Dem Busche added; "Germany's task is to break with hard steel the menace to its existence and integrity. She has attained gigantic successes and can face the future confidently."

Sir Horace Plunkett's View

Convention Chairman Favors Setting Up Irish Parliament at Once

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Sir Horace Plunkett, the Irish convention chairman, has addressed a letter to the press, a summary of which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, stating that in the gravest crisis the British Empire has ever faced the Government has staked their existence on the twofold Irish policy, conscription and Home Rule. They cannot achieve both. At cost of much present bloodshed and lasting hate they might achieve the first, thereby making the second impossible.

In the writer's opinion, the letter says, they would fail in the attempt and have to leave both undone. The situation would then be the worst since the Fenian days of 50 years ago, and Sir Horace continued, he would not write this did he not believe, at the eleventh hour, that it is not beyond the resources of statesmanship to achieve the double purpose that the vast majority of both peoples have in view. He holds that there is only one alternative to the disastrous policy upon which the Cabinet have embarked, and that is to set up at once a responsible Government in Ireland.

The convention report showed that they could do this with the support of a large body of Irish Nationalist and Unionist opinion. The present chaos, with its growing bitterness, its utter demoralization of Irish public life, and its discredit to British statesmanship, need not be continued, he asserted, while we are waiting for a parliament. The moment the bill is passed, an Irish executive, broadly representative and composed of responsible men, should be appointed to set up a Parliament as quickly as possible and promote voluntary recruiting and generally carry on. Given their own Government, the Irish people, the letter concludes, would quickly show their real attitude toward the war.

No Recent Peace Offers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In the House of Commons yesterday, replying to Mr. Snowden's question as to whether a representative of a neutral country had submitted tentative or informal suggestions for peace negotiations, Mr. Balfour said no peace offers had recently been made, and there was no representative here of any neutral country who had made such tentative or informal suggestions.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Balfour thought the story was a mare's nest.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—An official Berlin telegram terms the report that the Dutchman has made definite peace proposals to a highly placed personage in the British Government, on von Kuchmann's instructions, a complete invention.

DEFENSE IS BEGUN IN BONNET ROUGE TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—At the eighth day of the Bonnet Rouge trial the hearing of witnesses for the prosecution was completed. At present doubt is expressed as to whether it will be necessary to call M. Caillaux as a witness.

The evidence yesterday established a striking similarity between the articles published in the Gazette des Ardennes and the Bonnet Rouge, after M. Duval had joined the staff of the latter paper.

Lieutenant Marchand, who was the last witness for the prosecution to be heard, described articles in the Bonnet Rouge and their effect upon the munition workers and women at home and among the men at the front. He showed in numberless cases how the

editorial staff of both the Bonnet Rouge and the Gazette des Ardennes thought similarly.

The first witness for the defense, Georges Clairret, boldly stated that the Bonnet Rouge was not Germanophile, at which Lieutenant Mornet pointed out that the witness was not among the other prisoners in the dock for the sole reason that it had been impossible to prove that he knew of the relations between M. Duval and Herr Marx, the Mannheim banker.

AMERICAN LABOR'S ATTITUDE IN WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday).—Nine American labor members participated in a conference this morning at the headquarters of the General Labor Federation, when M. Jouhaux explained the views of those French Socialists favoring an international conference in a neutral country where enemy comrades would be invited. After listening in silence, Mr. James Wilson, for the American delegates, replied with views of American workmen, which are incompatible with any intention to meet German workmen until militarism is vanquished.

It is clear from several statements made by Messrs. Frey, Wilson, Berry and Chester Wright, also O'Grady and Smith that the American delegates intend to leave no illusion as to American labor's intention not to parley with German labor until German militarism is completely defeated.

The French President, M. Poincaré, received the Americans this afternoon.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Marcel Cachin, discussing the visit of the American labor delegation in L'Humanité, says:

"Our visitors and ourselves do not see the present struggle in the same way, or the tactics to be adopted or the means we must use for common success. But do not let us exaggerate the difficulties between ourselves. At the present moment we are not for understanding each other. Our visitors are members of the proletariat. We represent the workers of our country. Is it not our duty to look to the future and to speak heart to heart, to leave nothing unsaid between us and to seek out means of convincing each other."

SLAVS QUIT THE AUSTRIAN CABINET

(Continued from page one)

peasants' sentiment in favor of separation from Austria, and also of increasing the feeling against the Germans. The speakers urged the Slovenians to free themselves from the German yoke, and the chairman of the Yugoslav Club asked that all fight for an independent Yugoslav State. The Slovenians cheered for it, and the Germans responded with cheers for the Hapsburgs. This led to fighting.

Hungarian Political Situation

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Dr. Wekerle, Premier of Hungary, having agreed to attempt the formation of a new Cabinet, as was announced recently, a royal rescript was published yesterday in the official Gazette of Budapest, confirming him in his post and instructing him to make proposals for carrying through the franchise reform project if possible.

If he should be unable to bring about an agreement which would make it possible to adopt electoral reform in accordance with the Emperor's rescript of last year, the Premier is authorized to dissolve Parliament and issue writs for new elections, even though it should be desirable to avoid a general election during the war.

The rescript also declares that the legal influence of the Hungarian Government in the conduct of the joint affairs of the monarchy shall be maintained always, and that it is the Emperor's wish that the new cabinet should realize the social and economic program which has been laid down.

PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL'S PROGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Disregarding government pressure the Prussian Lower House has passed the second reading of the Franchise Reform Bill in the form submitted by the committee which ruled out equal suffrage. Regarding the paragraph concerning delimitation of electoral districts, the Minister of the Interior stated the Government was ready, with a view to protecting the German element, to introduce proportional representation as the Poles had hitherto failed to fulfill the prerequisites for change in Polish policy. He also hoped the pursuit of an effective policy for the protection of the German element would be possible in cooperation with the Diet elected on the reformed franchise.

BRITISH DECIDE ON REPRISALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Lord Newton, head of the Prisoners of War Department, in an interview yesterday, stated that reprisals had been decided upon in certain German officers' camps in England, as British remonstrance had proved vain regarding conditions in certain officers' camps in Germany. The general in command of prisoners' camps in Germany, Lord Newton said, had always shown himself very bitterly disposed towards the British, most of his subordinates being quite unfit to command such camps.

SECRET THREATS MADE TO RUMANIA

Count Czernin Told King He Must Make Peace or Be Deposed and See Country Partitioned

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, secretly visited Jassy in the latter part of February and delivered in person a verbal ultimatum of the most drastic sort from the Central Powers to King Ferdinand of Rumania. It has become known with the arrival here of the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania.

Count Czernin's visit was known of only in the highest official circles, and the fact that it was paid is revealed now for the first time through a correspondent of the Associated Press, who accompanied the mission. The reason for the visit was that the Germans and Austrians had determined to bring to a speedy conclusion the negotiations with Rumania and had decided that a threat delivered in person by the head of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office would be more effective than reams of documents.

So Count Czernin was sent on the errand. He arrived in Jassy about Feb. 25 and went straight to the King. He told the King bluntly that Rumania must conclude peace on Germany's terms and do it immediately. There must be no further delays and unless Rumania consented to this program the Central Powers proposed issuing a decree deposing the Rumanian royal house and dividing the entire country between Austria and Bulgaria. The Rumanian King saw no way out and a week later the formal peace negotiations were begun.

Queen Marie fought bitterly against any and all peace talk from the beginning, and she had the support of the Crown Prince and a considerable body of the Rumanian public. Three days before the negotiations were opened there was a crown council at which the subject of peace was fully discussed. King Ferdinand spoke of the inevitability of peace and the hopelessness of Rumania's position. Most of the Cabinet ministers agreed with him, some reluctantly, others almost enthusiastically. The Crown Prince listened to them impatiently. Finally he arose and, addressing the King, said:

"I realize, sire, that you speak for the Government, the Army and a considerable body of our citizens, but I speak for the Queen and every loyal woman in Rumania when I say that to accept such a peace would be humiliating and dishonorable and would cast a shadow on the hitherto unsullied page of Rumania's history."

The populace of Jassy showed great animosity against the Rumanian General Averescu, who became Premier of Rumania a short time before Count Czernin made his visit to Jassy, and who was generally responsible for the course taken by the peace negotiations. The people of Jassy could not forget General Averescu was a former school chum of Field Marshal von Mackensen and a great admirer and student of German military methods.

It was generally believed that Count Czernin's visit to the Rumanian King was suggested to the enemy by General Averescu, who, a few days before, had paid a secret visit to Field Marshal von Mackensen, without the approval of King Ferdinand or the Rumanian Cabinet. General Averescu immediately afterward became the acknowledged leader of the "peace at any price party."

The Queen received the Associated Press correspondent on the evening before the departure from Jassy of the mission. She expressed, as she had done many times before, her warm sympathy and admiration for the American people, her thankfulness for what the United States had done for Rumania, particularly the work of the Red Cross, and her hope that a fuller and better friendship would come with the end of the war.

As the Queen mentioned the end of the war she could not refrain from expressing her firm belief that the only possible end would be victory for the Entente and the reconstruction of Rumania. Her Majesty had expressed a desire that the correspondent take with him a formal statement in her own handwriting of her sentiments toward the American people and she had planned to have this delivered to the correspondent before his departure. But, however, however, it was explained, the Queen had been deeply affected by her farewells to all the Entente allied military and Red Cross missions that she had been unable to write the message.

LONDON WELCOMES AMERICAN LECTURERS

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Prof. Andrew G. McLaughlin, head of the department of history in the University of Chicago, and Charles Moore, who have come from the United States to lecture in the universities of Great Britain on the causes leading to America's participation in the war and the ideals for which she is fighting, were welcomed at a dinner given last night at the University of London.

Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, presided, and in proposing a toast to the Allies and the allied cause said he had heard recently from President Wilson that Harvard University had sent in proportion more men to this war than she had sent to the Civil War on the side of the North.

REPEAL OF TAX URGED

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The 10 per cent tax on luxuries is proving "disastrous to business in Paris," according to Charles Leboeuf, a French deputy, and he has introduced in the Chamber a bill repealing it.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR A NEW DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

latter. Since then both Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain, by a series of small, local movements, have strengthened their fronts considerably. The Australians, in the direction of Morlaucourt, have reoccupied a ridge which forms an important observation post in that neighborhood. Everything points therefore to an immediate and almost more furious effort of the Germans to break through, and not the least furious part of this effort may develop in the direction of Montdidier where some detachments, at all events, of General Pershing's men are in the trenches.

It is also quite possible that simultaneously with this drive, as much for the sake of preventing the shifting of troops, as from any hope of a real advantage, the Austrians will make another attempt to push their success in Venetia, so as to occupy Venice and Verona.

In the interval of waiting there has been some interesting fighting on the east bank of the Jordan, where the British advanced posts at Es Salt have been withdrawn before a growing pressure of Turkish and German troops, but not without having inflicted a considerable punishment on the enemy, manifested in the capture of prisoners and munitions.

For a considerable time the Germans have been putting out reports of heavy fighting in Venetia, and of preparations to retake Jerusalem. It is possible, therefore, that after the manner so dear to the German mind, they may suddenly attack, not only in France and Flanders, but in Venetia and along the Jordan, in one of those spectacular efforts staged by the Königs-Platz.

As a matter of fact, however, whatever the Germans are doing now in the way of bringing on a decisive struggle must be urged by councils of despair. Nothing but vital necessity would cause them to be guilty of such false tactics as the very plans which are attributed to them, and which unquestionably originate in their intelligence departments.

British Evacuate Es Salt

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The British have withdrawn their troops from Es Salt, east of the Jordan, in Palestine, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

"During the night of May 3 the British advanced troops holding Es Salt were withdrawn and the force east of the Jordan was established on a line covering principal passages of the river. The bulk of the troops subsequently were withdrawn over the river, leaving strong detachments on the east bank to secure the crossing."

"In the course of the operations east of the Jordan between April 30 and May 4 we captured one German and 49 Turkish officers; 42 Germans, 843 Turks, 29 machine guns and six motor lorries, besides inflicting substantial casualties on the enemy in excess of our own losses."

More Americans Arrive

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—American troops are continuing to arrive on the front in force. M. Clemenceau told Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris, on returning today from a two-day visit to the front lines, "The Premier brought back, he said, a feeling of confidence in the invincibility of the Entente forces."

Statement by British Mission

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The situation for the Allies on the western front has improved considerably since the failure of the German drive last Monday, according to the view of the British military mission here. The enemy cannot renew the offensive, it is held, until he repels with fresh divisions those that suffered so heavily in the last battle, and renews his ammunition supply.

A statement issued by the mission said in part: "The enemy has not renewed his attack in France since his fifth costly failure on April 29, when the divisions engaged suffered so severely that they had to be withdrawn and fresh divisions will have to be substituted before the enemy can renew the offensive."

"Since the first few days of the present battle the German casualties have been increasing as quickly in proportion as the allied casualties have decreased, and now with the French and fresh British reserves available, the situation, though bound to be an anxious one for some time yet, has considerably improved."

Germany's Food Shortage

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further information revealing how critical the food situation in Germany has become reached the State Department today in semi-official dispatches.

The nutrition committees of the Reichstag and Landtag have been holding daily sittings on the situation. The question of reducing the present rations has not been decided. It is indicated there is small hope of relief from the Ukraine, where the large cities are suffering from insufficient food. Even if Ukrainian supplies are obtained, it will not give an increase in the food ration.

An official report made public in Germany on May 2 said there were 12,000 carloads of grain ready in Rumania for shipment to Germany, but even if it is transported it will do no more than to prevent a reduction in food allotments.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—

The German official report issued on Monday night reads as follows:

"In Flanders we carried out successful operations."

"An enemy local attack south of Loos failed."

"This morning there was a tem-

porary violent artillery duel between Ypres and Bailloult."

"Throughout the day only Kemmel was subjected to the strongest fire."

"On the northern bank of the Lys, near La Bassée Canal, and in some sectors of the battlefield on both sides of the Somme activity already has been revived."

"In the evening (yesterday) we made advances into the enemy's lines near Hangard-en-Santerre and southwest of Brimont (near Montdidier), taking some prisoners."

"During the course of forested engagements with the Americans south of Blamont, and with the French at Hartmannswillerkopf, we took some prisoners."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Sunday).—British troops, who made an attack in Palestine on the eastern side of the Jordan River, have been repulsed by the Turks, who brought up reserves and caused them to retreat toward the river. The War Office announced today. The British suffered heavy losses.

The Turks are reported to be pursuing the British. According to the announcement, they captured booty, the amount of which has not been ascertained.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Today's official statement follows:

"We carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse, and captured a few prisoners and three machine guns, with slight casualties to our troops. A raid attempted by the enemy near Boyelles was repulsed. There is nothing further to report."

The War Office issued a statement, on Monday night, which reads as follows:

"Two hundred prisoners were captured by us in successful enterprises at Morlaucourt during the night."

"Raids attempted by the enemy south of Loos were repulsed by the French."

"There was artillery activity on both sides during the day on the battle front north of the Lys."

"A number of fires were caused behind the enemy's lines by our artillery."

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Today's official statement follows:

"The artillery on both sides was active north and south of the Avre. A German raid against a small French post near Hangard was repulsed. In the same region we carried out a local operation and brought back prisoners."

"There is nothing to report elsewhere on the front."

The French War Office on Monday night issued the following statement:

"The opposing artillery were quite heavily engaged north and south of the Avre, but there was no infantry action."

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Monday night:

"In the Arsa Valley we repulsed by machine-gun and artillery fire an enemy detachment which approached our lines. On the Asiago Plateau, a British patrol raided enemy trenches and captured prisoners."

"On the whole front there was moderate artillery activity and some concentrations of fire in the Tonale zone, the Lagarina Valley, in the region of Posina, on the Asiago Plateau and along the lower Piave from Zenson to the sea."

Who contributed their services in the Liberty Loan rallies held here during the past three weeks.

We publish the results feeling they will be pleased to know what was accomplished with their aid.

Subscriptions Through Our Store to the Third Liberty Loan

2885 of Our Store Patrons subscribed for Third Liberty Bonds to the amount of.....\$233,800

1752 of Our Fellow Workers subscribed for Third Liberty Bonds to the amount of.....\$105,850

Our Store Mutual Aid Association subscribed for Third Liberty Bonds to the amount of.....\$1,000

Our Corporation and its Officers subscribed for Liberty Bonds to the amount of.....\$361,000

Total.....\$701,650

Total Subscriptions Through Our Store to First, Second and Third Liberty Loans

Total amount subscribed in the three Loans by 5373 of Our patrons.....\$408,800

Total amount subscribed in the Three Loans by 3232 of Our Fellow Workers.....\$203,100

Total amount subscribed in the three Loans by Our Mutual Aid Association.....\$6,000

Total amount subscribed by Our Corporation and its Officers.....\$885,000

Grand total.....\$1,502,900

Jordan Marsh Company

SPANISH NEUTRAL
POLICY IRKSOMEReserve of Cabinet Organs Taken
to Indicate Important Develop-
ments Are on Foot to Stiffen
Position Toward GermanyBy The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—There is a feeling of keen and confident expectancy in regard to the speedy development of the most important issues in foreign policy. Spain is quite satisfied that the present state of affairs, by which Spanish vessels are systematically and incessantly sunk without any pretense of subsequent explanation or adequate compensation, cannot possibly continue, and that the policy of laissez-faire, which has characterized recent governments, and which has been more or less inevitable in consequence of their slender construction and doubtful duration, must now be changed, and a definite line adopted, to be prosecuted with vigor and consistency. And although there have been firm declarations by new ministers about their attachment to neutrality in the abstract, it is notable that the leaders have been silent on the main point, though with the suspension of the sailings of the Spanish trans-Atlantic mail steamers from Cadix for South American ports, the position has become more acute and anxious than before.

La Accion, which is the organ of the new Premier, Señor Maura, La Epoca, which speaks for Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, and El Diario Universal, the Count de Romanones' organ, as well as La Manana, which supports the Marques de Alhucemas, these four being the ruling elements in the Cabinet, are conspicuously either leaving the subject alone for the present, or referring to it only in the most guarded terms; although La Epoca and the Count's newspaper have both been very emphatic on the question in recent times. This is taken to indicate that great developments of policy are afoot, about which it is desirable to preserve complete reserve for the time being. It is certainly not to be interpreted in any other way.

It may now be stated with absolute confidence that immediately upon the establishment of the new Government negotiations were opened up with Britain in quite a new vein. Spain put forward the German custom as a neutral country must preserve intact its right to trade with whomsoever it pleases, and must not hesitate to take any steps that may be necessary to preserve that right. Such a declaration, which would have been a mere worn-out platitude a couple of months ago, has a special force now.

While such official manifestations emanated only from party governments, they were regarded always, whatever the circumstances, as the ineffectual pleadings of minorities, and it has been the German custom to ignore them in the first place and at the same time to plot against the leaders and start campaigns against them throughout the country. The most conspicuous example of this kind of thing was the campaign of a very formidable character set up against the Count de Romanones last year.

At the same time, the political factions of Spain being what they are, it was practically impossible for one party to enter upon a strong campaign without being subjected to intense and unfair criticism from the others with loud cries of neutrality and subtle references to the fine position in which Spain would find herself after the war, if only she managed to keep out of it.

In the new circumstances, with a Government that is absolutely and to the fullest degree representative of all the best political elements in the country, none of this is, of course, possible, and criticism is disarmed. Also when all are on a common ground and under the necessity of formulating a joint policy which must be a blend of their respective opinions, it is found that in the main there is a close approximation in their various views toward each other. There are different shades of attachment to neutrality in this Cabinet, but there is no absolute pro-German element in it.

The warmest supporter of the Allies is the Count de Romanones, who would probably go as far as the breaking off of diplomatic relations forthwith. Señor Dato is much more cautious. Both the Premier and the Marques de Alhucemas have in the past been good supporters of a continuously friendly policy with Germany at almost any cost, but there is reason to believe that their sentiments have been very greatly modified of late. Among these four a perfectly sympathetic understanding as to the policy to pursue is very easily reached, and in fact was very speedily reached, while such elements as Señor Cambo and Señor Alba are very easily amenable.

It is useless to deny that when this new coalition was at first established the earliest fears in regard to it were that it might split on the question of the degree of firmness to be shown toward Germany. There is reason to believe that that fear has now passed, and that, contrary to what many people had imagined would be the case, the degree decided upon is one that approaches the maximum.

In spite of many announcements on the subject the Franco-Spanish commercial agreement still remained inoperative when the new Government came to power, and there can be little doubt that German influences were having something to do with the delay. Now all these obstructions have been contemptuously brushed aside and the agreement set in action. The Germanophiles have been conspicuously quieted down.

Ministers have also been in consultation with shipowners, and the result is an official statement to which much importance is to be attached. It is to the effect that the Government has received numerous telegrams from

important bodies established at many parts of the coast requesting that no time shall be lost in reestablishing sea traffic with America, and that while the tone of most of these communications is fair and respectful, many of them embraced indignant protests against the great losses which Spain is suffering from the unexpectedly aggressive operations of the German submarines. In the statement which has now been issued the Government expresses its sympathy with these protests and gives an assurance to the country that, from the beginning, it has occupied itself deeply with the submarine question.

There is a strong feeling now that Germany positively wishes to provoke a quarrel with Spain, and that quickly. Spain is at a loss to understand the maneuver, especially with such a Government as is now in power, and cannot see how Germany can possibly gain. A noticeable movement is the greatly intensified German propaganda in Spanish Morocco where it was, of course, already very extensive. Increased machinations in the Rif, at Tetuan and at Larache have been conspicuous. The Spanish authorities have hitherto done their utmost to discountenance all ideas that Ralsuli, the former brigand (though he is very much of a super-brigand still), who had been in their pay, had, in effect, gone over to the Germans, despite overwhelming evidence to that effect. Now, however, it is admitted (and there is significance in the admission) that one of Ralsuli's lieutenants and six men visited the German and Austrian consuls at Larache recently, taking presents with them. General Barrera, the Spanish Governor at this place, reported the matter to Madrid.

At the same time a number of raids have lately been carried out by independent tribesmen from the Spanish zone into villages of the Tangier zone which is internationalized, as the result of which no preventative or retaliatory measures can be taken by the Sultan of Morocco, though these raids have been accompanied by a murder and the levying of fines and blackmail. That there is German instigation behind all this and that the object is to create difficulties for both Spain and the Allies there can be no doubt. It becomes clear that Spain's best prospect for settling her Moroccan difficulties lies in a better understanding with the Entente on the subject.

As to the submarines there have been manifestations of public feeling concerning the internment of another of them at Ferrol, the people believing that this craft which put in in a badly damaged condition and quite helpless, had been engaged in sinking Spanish ships. Germany has once already questioned the validity of the new law that Spain passed about a year ago, when international difficulties in connection with submarines were increasing, to the effect that any foreign submarine whatsoever that appeared in Spanish waters for any cause would (presuming it could be caught) be interned for the period of the war.

The Central Powers did not demur to this declaration when it was first made, but did so on the first occasion that it became operative against a German submarine. It is now rumored that Germany has again raised the question in connection with the new internment of a U-boat at Ferrol, and it is significant that a quotation has been received in Madrid from the Kölnische Zeitung which says that if there is no other reason for this internment then the decision of the Spanish Government as to the treatment of foreign submarines entering its waters, one may be sure that Germany will not recognize this pretended juridical argument and that the necessary protests will be made.

Meantime some other interesting governmental statements are available. The Minister of Public Instruction, who is the Count de Romanones, the warm friend of France, has just asked the Cortes for a credit of 150,000 pesetas for an exhibition of French historic art, and the amount has been voted. A corresponding exhibition of Spanish art will, it is understood, take place at the same time in Paris. In the Chamber a Republican deputy, Señor Blarrioborro has questioned the Government as to when it proposed to submit to Parliament a proposal for the general amnesty of all political offenders, and also when martial law at Barcelona would cease. The Minister of the Interior, the Marques de Alhucemas, answered that the Government would submit the amnesty bill as soon as possible, wishing most earnestly to establish harmony throughout the country. As to Barcelona, nothing could be said at present.

The Duke de Bivona has been elected vice-president of the Senate.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MARRIS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The India Office has announced that the punitive operations against the Marris continue satisfactorily. With the advance of British troops into the Marri country the Marris have retired farther into their hills, offering no organized resistance, but confining themselves to their traditional tactics of sending out isolated raiding parties to harry defenseless villages, loot bunnias shops, and lift camels and cattle. The most serious of their raids was an attack on a goods train near Babar Kach, in which one European guard and six Indians were killed and three Indians wounded. Under the gradual pressure of our troops, however, the tribe has begun to show distinct signs of contemplating surrender. Practically all sections of the Khotan tribe have already tendered their unconditional submission through their chief.

IRISH APPOINTMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has approved of the appointment of the Lord Killanin to be His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Galway, and of the appointment of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Drogheda to be His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Kildare.



Madame Jules Siegfried

HISTORIAN ON THE
RUSSIAN PEACEGuglielmo Ferrero Comments
Upon Lack of Enthusiasm
in Germany Over Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The fact that the German people appear to be unenthusiastic over the conclusion of peace with Russia is made the text for some interesting observations on present world conditions by the well-known historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, in the Secolo. Not only the newspapers, but the Emperor and Hindenburg themselves testify to this lack of satisfaction. The former has stated that future generations will understand events in the East, and the marshal has said that the people showed no enthusiasm in the face of the great news, adding, though without giving his reasons for saying so, that he was not surprised.

According to Guglielmo Ferrero, the German nation mistrusts this peace because they understand that it is sowing war and disorder freely in the East. In the event of the peace just concluded being definitely imposed on Russia and the world, the result would be that the great war would have reduced "Balkanized Russia and have reduced one of the largest empires in the world to the condition of Serbia four years ago."

This is the first specimen of the order which the German Emperor proposes to reestablish in the world which is longing for a real and a lasting peace. Not even the German people has the courage to halt this division of peoples and races as the beginning of the longed-for peace. The lesson is worth consideration. Many ask, when is peace coming, when will the war be over?

"Not one or two, but a hundred treaties," declares Guglielmo Ferrero, "could be discussed and drawn up and confirmed and sanctioned by the parliaments, and yet the world would not have peace unless it were convinced that the order of things reconstituted by the treaties would endure, because it was founded, not on the caprice of an exasperated, dominating power, but on reason and justice."

"The generals and diplomats of the German Empire treat the peoples of Europe as if they were Negro tribes in the center of Africa, human herds, the passive booty of the conqueror. The people of Europe are living beings with a consciousness which may submit to violence but which will react against it, and therefore peace treaties, like the one just signed, may change the place or the nature of the war, but will not put an end to it."

The masses have grasped this better than the educated classes, Guglielmo Ferrero affirms. The idea which has sustained their courage during their long trials has been that all the sacrifices would be of no avail if Europe were not thereby really pacified. Talk to the peasant least ready to see the duty of civic abnegation and ask him if he would prolong the war for a year for the sake of bringing peace to Europe once for all and preventing this scourge from coming back to devastate the earth and freeing his children from the sacrifices formerly exacted from the people, and see what his answer will be.

to make peace, and it is this fact which will bring about her ruin.

In spite of the mistakes they have made and the defeats they have suffered, Germany's enemies can rely on the people's steadfastness, if they show they wish to do all they can to save the world from this horrible storm by means of a better future. The Allies pronouncements on the peace Germany had just concluded are opportune and felicitous, but that is not enough, it must be shown by words and by deeds that each single state is ready, for this end, to sacrifice old standing and not illegitimate ambitions and special interests which were not unworthy of consideration. To bring order out of this chaos will be an immense undertaking, but if those who did not wish for the war, and who have suffered so much from it, cannot bring about a real peace, who can?

The events in Russia convey a salutary lesson on this point. They show that the European states were threatened, not, as in '89 and '48 by revolutions of a regenerating character, but by shipwrecks such as that which swallowed up the Russian Empire a year ago. A subterranean river, Guglielmo Ferrero declares, has, for a half century, been undermining the foundations of all the European states; during peace time some of the retaining walls which supported the world held, but the upheaval of the war has brought many of them down.

If Europe does not wish to run the danger of sinking into a wild anarchy, as Russia has done, very different treaties of peace must be made from that proposed and imposed by Germany. For this reason the false peace in the East has coincided with a fresh, furious outburst of war in the West. The West has to save itself and the world as much from the treachery by which the Socialist Party, today dominating Russia, has betrayed the cause of the peoples and of peace, as from German ambition.

FINANCIAL SIDE OF FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The committee appointed by the Agricultural Wages Board to inquire into the financial results of farming and market-gardening, and the cost of living as affecting rural workers under present conditions, consists of six members of the Wages Board and three co-opted members. It is constituted as follows: Sir Henry Row (chairman), Sir W. J. Ashley, Mr. George Dallas, Mr. W. Gillies, Mr. F. Ivo Noamo, Mr. C. S. Orwin, Mr. R. H. Robbins, Prof. W. Somerville and Mr. R. B. Walker. Mr. A. W. Ashby and Captain Proby have been appointed joint secretaries to the committee.



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FUTURE PROBLEMS
FOR FRENCH WOMENMme. Jules Siegfried Emphasizes,
in An Interview, Need for Con-
sideration of Questions Likely
to Arise After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It has been often said that, in this war, the real miracle of France has been its women. This statement, if a trifle exaggerated, possesses a deep truth when one considers the tremendous effort furnished by the feminine element of the population since the outbreak of hostilities. This effort has unfortunately been overlooked by some, because it can make but little display. But if they disdained the innumerable uniforms, tabs, and bays which their British and American sisters have donned so willingly—and if they have, so to speak, preferred to work "on their own"—French women have, none the less, accomplished their duty with a zeal and abnegation which cannot be too highly praised. They understood the full value of the old adage: "Charity begins at home," and have tried to serve their country to the best of their ability, each working in the sphere which lay nearest to her and often slipping quietly into the place left vacant by the departure of father, son or brother to the armies, and making things go on as usual.

It is, therefore, easy to realize how important has been the rôle of French women in this war; and the opinion of Mme. Jules Siegfried, president of the Conseil National des Femmes and the leader of many large feminist organizations, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor upon the influence of the war on feminist questions in general, is of interest.

"I believe that women will retain the important rôle they are actually occupying in France," said Mme. Jules Siegfried, "for one effect of the war will be to oblige women to work side by side with men in the future. Moreover, women have proved in different spheres that they are capable of pursuing many careers from which popular belief in their inability and weakness had excluded them until now."

"It is certain, however," continued Mme. Jules Siegfried, in a reflective voice, "that this new development of feminine activity will not take place without many difficulties and clashes. But it is an established truth that all necessary evolutions provoke revolutions. We must therefore accept the consequences when the question at stake is fundamental. In France and in all Latin countries, women have, for far too long a time, been considered as too weak to be able to help directly in the social and material progress of the country, and also to accomplish her home duties. War has irrefutably established the contrary. Women have revealed an admirable patriotism and by giving unhesitatingly their husbands, sons and brothers, for the defense of the country they have magnificently proved their capacities of heart and will. They have, moreover, completely changed the direction of contemporary feminism in France, by occupying the places of men, whilst retaining their feminine rôle, each time they had an opportunity of serving their country."

"However," continued Mme. Jules Siegfried, "we must not conceal from ourselves that this state of things, of which, until now, we have only seen the patriotic and logical aspect, will provoke many abuses and certain difficulties, when our soldiers return from the front to resume their places in the active life of France. During the war, women have necessarily been obliged to acquire a certain independence which may later present many inconveniences. It is, therefore, necessary to ask them to reflect upon their future duties, which will exact, on their part, a certain renunciation of habits and attitude which they will be obliged to transform in the same spirit which has demanded so many heavy sacrifices of them since the outbreak of the war."

In reply to a question concerning "votes for women," Mme. Jules Siegfried answered: "We have every reason to believe that the right of vote will soon be granted to us. To begin with, it will simply be the mu-

nicipal vote which will allow women to take an active interest in all questions of public welfare, education, and so forth. Both the French Parliament and serious feminists agree that one should proceed progressively. This decision, which is of capital importance relatively to the future of French feminism, will allow both men and women to work side by side for the social good, and will greatly facilitate the entente which must hereafter reign between them and which will allow them to work and to create a new France."

INDEPENDENT LABOR
PARTY CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEICESTER, England.—The annual conference of the Independent Labor Party was held at Leicester during Easter week. The day before the opening meeting a procession marched through the town with band and banners, on one of which were inscribed the words "Hail Russia." A meeting was afterward held in the Demontfort Hall.

In his presidential address at the opening of the conference, Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P., referring to the critical position on the western front, said at the moment it seemed almost futile to talk of peace negotiations, but the situation would completely change, and the next few weeks would, in all probability, provide the greatest opportunity of the war for an appeal to reason and common sense. The present governments in Great Britain and France would never make peace, and, therefore, he declared, they must go. A government unencumbered by secret treaties must take the place of the present Government in Great Britain; a government with clean hands that would appeal to the people of the Central Powers over the heads of their military rulers. With such a government, Mr. Snowden considered, the end of the war would be near. Owing to the "painful failure" of the Labor Party, Mr. Snowden thought a Labor government in Great Britain at present was neither possible nor desirable. And he stated his readiness to support any government pledged to explore every avenue which might lead to peace, even if at its head was a statesman of aristocratic and Tory tradition.

It was decided by a large majority to nominate a representative to the National Administrative Council, although it was pointed out that any I. L. P. nominee could in future only be elected to the executive on the votes of the trade union delegates, and would, therefore, represent the Labor Party conference and not the I. L. P. Mr. F. W. Jowett, M. P., was accordingly nominated.

Among other resolutions passed at the conference was one calling for the prohibition, during the war, of the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic liquor. The repeal of the Military Service, Defense of the Realm, Munitions and National Registration acts were also demanded, and a resolution calling for a democratic and unaggressive peace by negotiation, moved by Mr. Robert Smillie, M. P., and seconded by Mrs. Snowden, was carried unanimously.

INDIAN APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Viceroy of India, with the approval of His Majesty, has appointed Sir E. V. Levinge, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., to act as Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa during the absence of Sir E. A. Gait, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., who has been granted leave for six months from April 4.

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LETTERS

Send Troops Over Early

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am a constant reader of your most excellent paper and am pleased with your urgent appeals for action on the part of our Government and people in the great war crisis we now face.

And as our enemy has now come out to fight us in the open I have wondered why our army which is now in camps on our soil preparing for active war can not be of great service now just as they are. I happen to know by experience something about war, having served through the Civil War. Then it was a common thing to send recruits to fill up decimated regiments right in the midst of great battles. Arm them with guns from men put out of action and place them in the reserve line and in case those soldiers had to be called into the firing lines as was often the case they proved themselves worthy of the confidence imposed. Americans can shoot as fast and as correct as Germans or Austrians or Turks I am sure, and now as our enemies are driving such masses against our lines of battle, any kind of aim on the part of our defense lines is apt to count.

I belonged to a regiment raised at the beginning of the war, which was carefully drilled for five months before we received our baptism of fire at New Madrid, Mo., and thereafter many times I was amazed by the courage and fidelity of those recruits so often sent us from our State of Michigan to fill our depleted ranks. Knowing full well there dwells in American hearts the same valor as in the sixties, I for one feel that in no way will our Government miscalculate in risking our army too early to contend with any other army in the world in an open field. In the task that we are now face to face with, and with which we are making slow progress which is daily endangering civilization, we are most surely called on to take dangerous risks which imperil our very lives.

(Signed) DANIEL CAMPBELL.

Keenil, Ark., April 20, 1918.

SUGAR FOR PRESERVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food states that the Sugar (Domestic Preserving) Order, 1918, now signed, contains the formal provisions necessary, in connection with the proposed issue by the Royal Commission on the supply of sugar, for the domestic preserving of fruit. It is made an offense to make false statements on any application for a permit for such sugar or to obtain sugar under a permit obtained on a false statement. It is also made an offense to use for any other purpose sugar obtained for the preserving of home-grown fruit.

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CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS TRIED

Twenty Men, Charged With Disobeying Lawful Command of Officer at Camp Devens Have Hearing Before Court-Martial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Twenty conscientious objectors were up for trial on Monday before a general court-martial board, each of the accused men pleading "not guilty" to the charge of disobeying the lawful command of First Lieut. Edmond F. Potter on April 16 of "All outside, fall in, double rank." After a hearing of two hours, during which time there were frequent arguments or objections, the board adjourned for 10 days or a fortnight. Col. Frank Tompkins presided, and other members of the court were Col. J. E. Herron, Col. P. W. Arnold, Lieut.-Col. M. N. Fells, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Stewart, Maj. W. D. Willis, Maj. Robert Homans, Maj. C. S. Wentworth, Maj. Robert J. Carpenter, Capt. Arthur W. Waldron, Capt. William F. Roland, and Capt. H. W. Curtis.

The men, who are still wearing civilian clothes, were marched from their barracks under guard to the officers' mess building of the three hundred first infantry, where the trial was held. One of the men refused to ask for counsel, and the other 19 were defended by George E. Roemer, a Boston (Mass.) attorney.

At the beginning of the trial, Attorney Roemer made an objection, on the grounds that the cases did not come under the jurisdiction of the court. He based his claim on the address of President Wilson in regard to conscientious objectors and on Secretary Baker's statement that such men were to be kept segregated and action to be taken against them only upon receiving such orders from Washington authorities. He also claimed that the men were not a part of the military, and that the orders they refused to obey were military orders, and that under the ruling of President Wilson and Secretary Baker the men were not subject to these orders.

Mrs. Anna Hallowell Davis of Brookline, Mass., has befriended the objectors, and is defraying the expense of their defense, according to Mr. Roemer.

Lieutenant Potter related particulars in regard to giving the order, and said that none of the accused men moved. The trial of Lieut. William C. Clarke of the depot brigade, who was arrested for passing worthless checks, was also tried by the same court-martial board. He was charged with passing checks to the Merchants National Bank of Leominster, Mass., when he had not sufficient funds, and knew that he had not, to cover the checks in the bank. He pleaded guilty to all charges and specifications, and told the court that he had served eight years in the navy with an unblemished record. All checks passed by him, he said, would be made good by his brother. The court-martial decision has not yet been announced.

Tour of Inspection

Colonel Paul Azan to Visit Camps in East and South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Paul Azan, at the head of the French Military Mission in the United States, is leaving on Wednesday, upon an inspection tour of various army camps and cantonments in the Eastern and Southern departments, U. S. A., and he will be absent from Boston for a fortnight or longer. His first stop will be at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., and from there he will go to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill. Other points in his itinerary are Camp Taylor at Louisville, Ky., and Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O. When the tour is completed, Colonel Azan will go to Washington, D. C., where he will confer with Secretary Baker and other War Department officials, relative to the work being carried on in these various training camps. Lieut.-Col. Jean A. Bousavitt of the mission staff also leaves on Wednesday, to inspect the training at Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.

Capt. Herbert Fleischner, who was formerly attached to Northeastern Headquarters, is now a member of the inspecting staff at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. Foster Veltenehmer of the signal corps is in receipt of an order issued by the signal corps department relative to the safeguarding of Antwerp or homing pigeons which bear the government bands inscribed "U. S. A." or "U. S. N." The order reads: "Any person who knowingly entraps, captures, shoots, kills, possesses or otherwise detains such birds is liable to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for six months, or both."

Capt. J. B. Mustin, of Ft. Ethan Allen, Vermont, visited the Northeastern Army headquarters today, and stated that the commanding officer at that post, Col. Julius T. Conrad, is anxious to dispose of about 10,000 tons of fertilizer which has accumulated there. This affords an excellent opportunity for farmers to secure such fertilizer at a very low cost, and any persons interested are asked to confer with him regarding the purchase of the same.

Capt. G. B. Ballard, C. A. C., has been assigned to a second command in the provost guard under Capt. Ralph C. Harrison, and will be stationed at the South Army. He was formerly an officer at Ft. Banks.

Training Ships Inspected
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Preparatory to establishing a merchant marine training ship and a ship station on the Pacific coast at San Francisco, Cal., Capt. Ryland Drennan and Frank P. Littlefield of San Francisco and Capt. John

N. Ansell of San Pedro, Cal., on Monday made an inspection of the Calvin Austin, the Governor Cobb and the Meade, training ships of the United States Shipping Board. The steamship Iris has been chartered for a training ship at San Francisco, and Captain Drennan will be her master, with Mr. Littlefield as chief engineer. Captain Ansell is to be master of a station ship at the same place.

Quota Is Turned Out Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—According to Capt. R. K. Blair, vice-president of the Springfield Aircraft Corporation, his concern has nothing to fear from the proposed government investigation of airplane plants, for the company is now putting out its required quota of three planes daily for training purposes.

The Chamber of Commerce has received word that the effort to establish an aviation field in Springfield for aviators on a three-legged course from Mineola, L. I., to Boston, Mass., has fallen through.

Smileage Books to Be Given Out
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Smileage Committee of the War Department Commission of Training Camp Activities left this noon for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where, during the afternoon and evening, a large number of smileage books will be distributed among the soldiers. These were purchased with the proceeds derived from a recent military assembly held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, some \$4000 in all. An inspection of the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Men's Hebrew Association huts will be made, and this evening it is planned to attend a performance in the Liberty Theater. The start was made this noon from the Copley-Plaza Hotel and the trip was made in automobiles.

TWO MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—William G. Riley and James Gillespie of this city were arrested on a charge of drunkenness Monday night after a truck, which it is claimed one of them was driving, had been in collision with a street car. The men refused to say who was driving, and neither of them has an operator's license. One man was fatally injured by the collision. It is said that the truck was driven without lights. It is expected that the drunkenness charge will be changed to operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor later, and that an additional charge of manslaughter will be filed.

According to testimony from the crew of the street car, the truck was running on the tracks when, on a signal from the motorman, it made way for the trolley. The truck, it is said, started toward the tracks again, however, and the street car stopped. After reaching the tracks, the truck, it is claimed, halted, and then starting again, ran head-on into the trolley.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE MEETS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Appointment of Dean Ada Comstock of Smith College as state leader of college women of the woman's committee of the Massachusetts Council of National Defense, was announced at the monthly conference of that committee held Monday afternoon at the State House. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, the chairman, presided. In her report on food conservation Mrs. Malcolm Donald urged the use of more barley as a substitute for flour. Miss Caroline Dove of New York outlined the war work carried on by the Young Women's Christian Association, and the direct assistance it has been to the United States Government. Prof. W. W. Chenoweth of the Massachusetts Agricultural College spoke of the advantages of drying fruits and vegetables as a means of preserving them. The work can be done easily, he said, and the food requires less space than when canned. Mrs. Eva Whiting White outlined the work that is being done in community centers. This is intended to give an understanding of governmental policies, a right patriotism and cooperation and help in meeting the various conditions that arise.

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE RATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Post Office Committee has refused to consider legislation to suspend or modify increased second class postage rates, which become effective July 1 and which newspaper publishers have attacked, in connection with the pending post office appropriation bill. Individual senators plan an effort later to suspend or reduce the increases.

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WAR CHEST CALLED IMPRACTICABLE

Massachusetts' Public Safety Leader and Food Administrator Says Movement Limits Freedom of Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Opposing the war chest plan of raising war relief money on the grounds that it is impractical and limits freedom of choice, Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee and Food Administrator for the Commonwealth, issued a statement explaining his views following a conference with officials of recognized war relief associations, Monday night.

"I am receiving inquiries in regard to my opinion as to the usefulness of the so-called 'war-chest' movement, and I have been asked so many times that it seems to me the subject is of sufficient interest to the people of Massachusetts for me to openly state my position," says Mr. Endicott. "I do not for a moment doubt the good intention of the authors of this method of obtaining and distributing contributions, but I have very great doubts as to the practical working of the scheme. Any sincere person will convince the people who can afford it that it is their duty at this time to contribute as liberally as possible toward every movement which has for its sole object the winning of the war, but the 'war chest' eliminates all individual efforts.

"It creates, so to speak, a 'middleman' to handle the funds of the individual. Now, Tom Jones may wish to invest every dollar he can afford for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, while Charles Smith is equally anxious to every bit of his savings go to forward the work of the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, or kindred organizations.

"It is human nature for a man or woman to wish to have something to say about where his money goes and just what it is to be used for when he contributes it. For instance, thousands of people wanted to knit sweaters and socks to send to individual soldiers or sailors, or at least for certain companies or regiments. To enable us to satisfy this widespread sentiment the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety started the 'Yarn Shop,' which handled and sold more yarn probably than all the other organizations put together, because people could buy that yarn and send it themselves directly to the persons or organizations in which they were interested.

"Therefore, if my supposition is correct, people would contribute very much less through the 'war chest' than they would directly, and it is certain that in every community there are some selfish people who only contribute because it will be well advertised if they do not. Now, these same people can hide to a certain extent behind this 'war-chest' movement, so that I am perfectly willing to say to those people who have made inquiry, that I see nothing to gain, but considerable to lose, from this entire 'war-chest' project."

Connection Is Lost

Boston Y. M. C. A. Secretary Criticizes War Chest Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—George W. Mehaffey, general secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, adds to the reasons advanced against the adoption of the War Chest plan, that it is temporary in character and tends to destroy the close relations between contributors and the object of their support.

"The Young Men's Christian Association and the Red Cross are permanent propositions," he said, discussing the subject with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor; "the War Chest is a temporary affair, proposed for the duration of the war. We were at work many years before the War Chest plan was brought forward, and we expect to go on, doing a bigger and better work than ever, long after it is abandoned. We cannot afford to lose our connection with our constituency in this way. If every one were to throw his gifts into the common pot, we would lose sight of it. We would have no hold on it. There would be none of the fine personal relation between us and the givers, and none of the splen-

did inspiration developed in the campaigns conducted by our young men. The War Chest is a cold proposition; our present arrangement has a human side and warmth to it."

War Chest Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans have been practically completed for the Hampden County war chest drive, which is to start on May 19 or May 20, in the cities and towns of the county that have endorsed the war chest movement. A mass meeting in the Auditorium on the afternoon of May 19 will launch the campaign in this city and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, has been invited to speak at the meeting.

Similar arrangements have been made in Westfield, West Springfield and Chicopee. Committees have been named to have charge of the work. In West Springfield an elaborate advertising campaign has been arranged to aid the campaign and in most of the cities the quota to be raised has been decided already.

ANTI-I. W. W. BILL PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bill declared frankly to be aimed against the Industrial Workers of the World, outlawing organizations which use or advocate violence to bring about "any governmental, social, industrial or economic change" during the war, was passed yesterday by the Senate after a brief debate and went to the House.

Activities of the I. W. W. were denounced during the Senate discussion of the measure, which not only would make such organizations unlawful, but would punish by 10 years' imprisonment and \$5000 fine the holding of an office or membership in such an association.

Printing or dissemination of an organization's propaganda and rental of halls for meetings also are penalized in the bill.

FIFTY-HOUR BILL FOR WOMEN IS URGED

Member of Legislative Committee of Boston Women's Clubs Asks Massachusetts Senate for Favorable Action on Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Favorable action by the Massachusetts Senate on the bill to establish a 50-hour working week for women and children is asked by Miss Ethel M. Johnson, a member of the legislative committee of local women's clubs, not only as a humane, but as a war and conservation measure. The measure was before the Senate for consideration today, having been passed by the House.

In a plea for the enactment of the bill Miss Johnson says:

"The war is teaching us the vital importance of conservation. We are learning now to save food and fuel and clothing. But while we are saving the material resources for winning the war, we must not forget the human. Our labor supply is changing rapidly and changing radically. There is no longer, as in prewar days, a never-ending stream of immigrant workers coming to our shores. The existing force of men workers is being depleted by the draft. And in their place an increasing number of women and children are entering industry. Urged by patriotic motives, many are going into employments that in the past have been regarded as too strenuous for them.

"Labor is an indispensable asset for winning the war. England has learned this lesson through experience. Shall we not profit by her example and avoid her mistakes? We cannot afford to handicap our production through a short-sighted policy that results in creating a body of exhausted, inefficient workers. The elimination of labor wastage is a patriotic obligation upon every employer. Even before the war progressive employers recog-

nized the importance of protecting their labor force by good working conditions and normal hours. Many have voluntarily adopted an eight-hour day and so set the standard which is now being enforced on all government contracts. As part of its war-labor program, the Federal Government established the eight-hour day. The general adoption of this standard by industry is urged as a patriotic measure.

"The bill in the Senate does not go so far as the government recommendations. It asks, not an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week, but a nine-hour day and a 50-hour week. For seasonal industries it makes possible a 54-hour week. It would not go into effect until January, 1919. After in force, its provisions could be suspended, should necessity arise, by the war emergency committee established for this purpose. It is not therefore a very radical change that is proposed. Still it means a decided improvement over existing conditions.

"It is objected by some that this is not the time for such a measure. But surely if there were ever a time when we ought to provide the best possible working conditions for women and children, it is the present time, when so much more than their own welfare depend upon their efficiency. The proposal is not simply a humane measure; it is a war measure. It has the sanction of the United States Government, the support of federal officials.

"The measure has already passed the House by a vote that showed the strong public demand behind the proposal. It is to be hoped that the Senate will take similar action and place Massachusetts among the leaders in this most vital form of conservation."

MILEAGE REDUCTION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill, aiming at reducing the amount of mileage allowed members of Congress, was introduced yesterday in the House by Representative Blanton of Texas, to limit the mileage allowance to the actual expenses of the members and their immediate families traveling to and from Washington. Members now are allowed 20 cents a mile.

MANY QUESTIONS BEFORE MR. McADOO

Secretary of Treasury Finds Number of Problems Awaiting Action—Railway Employees' Wage Increases Are Pressing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railways, found a large number of questions awaiting his action at the Treasury and Railroad Administration, when he returned to Washington today after an absence of nearly five weeks spent on a speaking tour for the Liberty Loan. One of the most important matters was that of decisions of wage increases to be granted railway employees under recommendations of the Railway Wage Commission. The Secretary had said he would act on the commission's report promptly, and increases will go into effect as of January 1.

The difference of opinion between the Fuel Administration and officials of the Railroad Administration over methods of supplying railroads with coal also will be settled soon by him. He is expected to work out a system of distributing coal cars more evenly among all coal mines, regardless of whether they hold contracts for supplying fuel to railroads. As a result higher prices probably will have to be paid by the railroads.

The leading express companies have virtually agreed with the Railroad Administration to form a unified company to act as the express-carrying agency of the railroads, but the agreement is yet to be submitted to Mr. McAdoo.

ENEMY SUBMARINE DESTROYED
Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—With three shots the American steamer Tide-water disposed of an enemy submarine on March 17, the Navy Department announced today.

The Continental

The better clothing store

Opens its door Thursday morning

You are cordially invited

The better clothing store

The Continental

Charles R. Talbot *Treas.*

Boylston at Washington

Franklin and Washington

IT'S quite important that you should know why we call them "Hart Schaffner & Marx Stores," because it is done for your sake, not for theirs; they don't pay us to do it, but they're glad to have us do it, we know

We've been in the clothing business a good many years; we know something about the business as a business; and we know something about clothing as clothing. We know pretty accurately what men want when they buy; sometimes we believe we know better than they do what they want.

Lots of men buy clothes that they don't really want; that is, they buy what they think is good; they want it good. The trouble is they don't know; camouflage in clothing is very easy. Hart Schaffner & Marx make the best clothing in the United States; there isn't any doubt about it. In matters of style, of quality of materials, in excellence of workmanship, these clothes stand first. We say it because we think so; we have some confidence and pride in our own judgment.

We're going to try to see that the customers of our stores get what they want, even when they're not quite sure themselves; we're going to look out for your interests; what's best for you is best for us.

For that reason we shall offer in the new store only the one thing—Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes; no others; nothing else. If they're right, you don't want anything else. It's a store for men who want the best in clothes, and who are not quite sure of their own judgment as to what is best; and are willing to take advice from, and the judgment of, those who do know.

Filem's

Women's practical coat dresses \$12.50

Some are made in one piece—some two pieces—some women prefer the latter, because skirt can be worn separately.

The sketch shows a pocketed, military looking one-piece dress of khaki-color linen, with tan leather belt, at \$12.50.

These dresses can be found in the Filem machine-made dress shop—\$1.95 to \$12.50, no higher.

Filem's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

LICHNOWSKY PAPER IN THE REICHSTAG

Debate Upon Memorandum of
Former German Ambassador
to Britain Follows the Ef-
fort to Discredit Dr. Muehlon

A previous article on this subject ap-
peared in The Christian Science Monitor
of May 6, 1918.

II
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BERLIN, Germany (via Amster-
dam).—Having dealt in the main
committee of the Reichstag with the Lich-
nowsky memorandum, the Vice-Chan-
cellor proceeded to discredit Herr
Muehlon, the former Krupp director,
as a witness against the German Gov-
ernment. The official report of his
statement and of the subsequent de-
bate reads as follows:

"The further matter requiring to be
dealt with was a circular couched in
the form of a letter, which had been
sent to a great number of people and
of which many copies had since been
made. Its author was a Dr. Muehlon,
who was now resident in Switzerland
and was a member of the Krupp board
of directors at the outbreak of war.
So far the authenticity of the docu-
ment had not been disputed. The date
of its composition was not known.
According to the letter, Dr. Mueh-
lon, in the second half of July, 1914,
had talked in succession with two
well-known men in high positions, and
he now recounts their alleged utter-
ances, concluding therefrom that the
German Government lacked the will
to peace in July, 1914. The two men
in question had stated in writing that
Dr. Muehlon was suffering from nervous
trouble, and even at the time of
his activity in Essen was unable to
enter a room where there were sev-
eral men whom he did not know, and
after his retirement from the board of
directors repeatedly had nervous
breakdowns, and was unable to do
anything but recuperate for some
length of time.

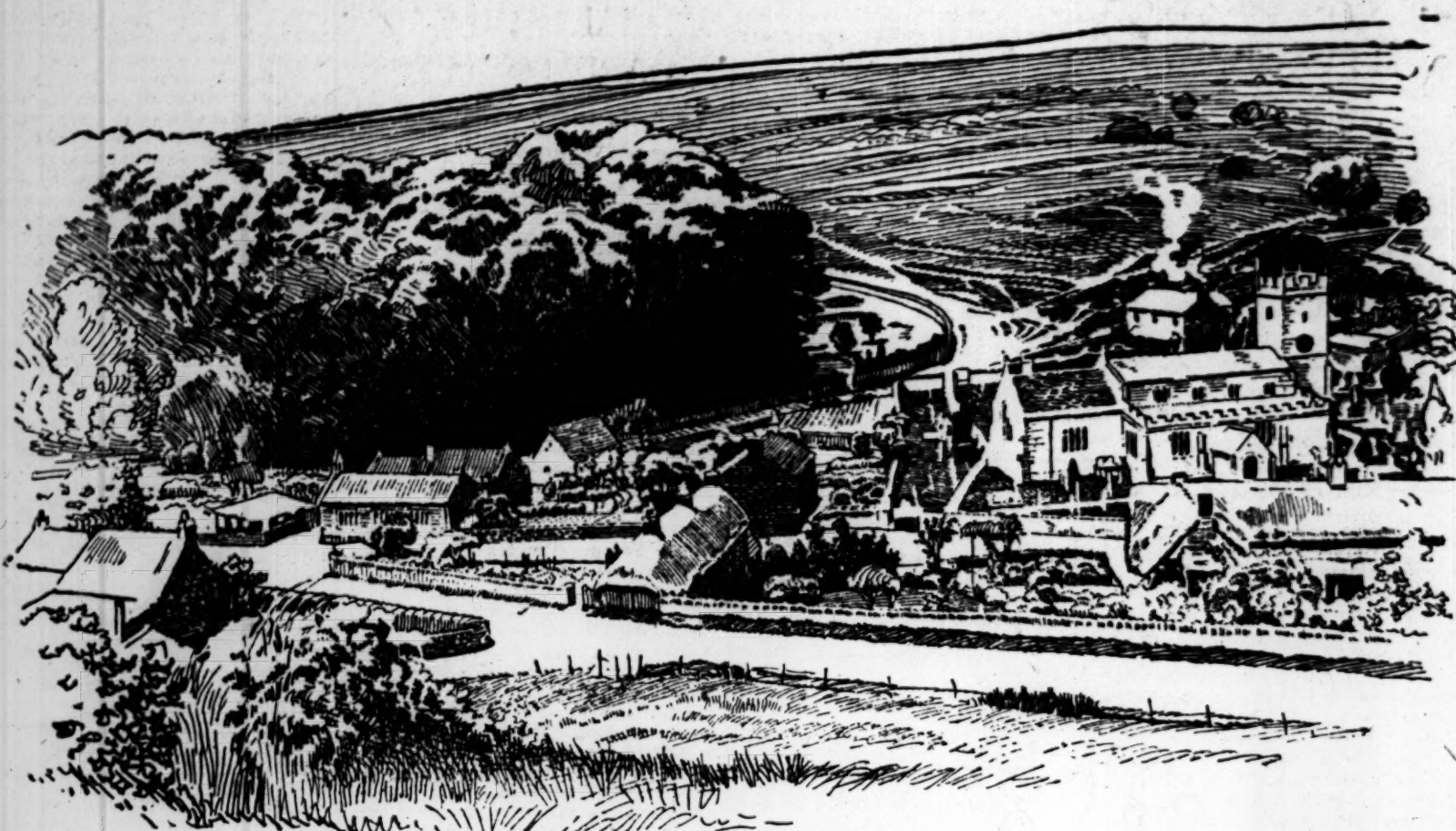
"A deliberate intention to injure the
fatherland they did not attribute to
him, but, on the other hand, they em-
phatically contradicted the utterances
ascribed to them, from which Dr.
Muehlon claimed to draw his conclu-
sions. They could only describe his
production as pathological. He must,
they wrote, have confused things he
heard from one or another at a later
period or which his imagination had
devised, with the substance of the con-
versations that actually took place.
An examination of the assertions that
these men were alleged to have made
had also shown, in so far as an ob-
jective investigation was possible,
that they could not have been made,
as they were in hopeless contradiction
with the facts.

"The fact that Dr. Muehlon, an out-
spoken exponent of pacifist ideas,
rendered services to the German Gov-
ernment for some length of
time after the outbreak of war, al-
though, as he now maintained, he
knew even in 1914 that the German
Empire helped to bring on the war,
was also almost irreconcilable with
the statement in the letter. Moreover,
in May, 1917, he retired from further
service in the interest of the Em-
pire, not on account of the attitude of
the German Government at that time,
but because since 1917 he had aban-
doned all hope that those then direct-
ing the destinies of the German Em-
pire were seriously intent upon peace.
In view of this whole combination of
circumstances, no further weight
could be attached to Dr. Muehlon's
recital than was attached to it by the
two men alleged to have made the
statements recorded, and in whose
opinion the recital was the outcome
of a mistaken attitude."

During the debate that followed,
Herr Grober (Center) declared that
Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum
was so extraordinary a document that
it produced on every one the impres-
sion that its author was a man filled
with downright morbid vanity, who
regarded and judged everything from
that angle. It was a source of wonder
how such a man could be made a
diplomatist and be deliberately ap-
pointed to the most difficult post in
London at the most critical time. Un-
doubtedly the effect of this pamphlet
would be prejudicial to the fatherland.
Even though all the assertions it con-
tained could be objectively refuted, it
would nevertheless be said abroad
that it was true all the same that the
German Ambassador in London had
written it. Had Prince Lichnowsky
designed the memorandum for his
family archives only, he would not
have communicated it to half a dozen
people. That in and for itself already
constituted a serious responsibility for
him. Did it not provide occasion for
the use of disciplinary measures?
Concerning the Muehlon case, he had
gained the conviction, after the Vice-
Chancellor's presentation of the mat-
ter, that the author's assertions were
confronted by the statements of two
credible witnesses, so that there could
be no doubt as to on which side the
truth was.

Herr Scheidemann (Majority So-
cialist) maintained that the Social
Democratic Party considered the
fundamental cause of the war to be
the whole modern world-power sys-
tem of policy, which was pursued by
all states. It had coined the expres-
sion "imperialism" to describe it. A
debate as to the possible responsi-
bility of the diplomacy of their own
country for the outbreak of a war, the
real cause of which was imperialism,
had little object at the moment.

If it were true that to either Herr
von Jagow or General von Moltke be-
longed the responsibility for the war,
and that the latter especially pressed
for war, actually only in order to
annoy Prince Lichnowsky, he would
agree to these or any other guilty
persons being placed in the dock, if
thereby the war could be brought to
a conclusion. Unfortunately, however,
that was not the case. With regard



Upwey—a Dorsetshire village

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A DORSETSHIRE VILLAGE

If the crafty Elias Rabayne, who,
when Henry III was King in England,
carried off his wife's sister, the co-
heir of Upwey, across the channel,
so that he might seize the whole estate,
had only known that there was a well
in the little hamlet which might have
been exploited by an appeal to all the
superstition of his age, he would prob-
ably have acted other than he did.
As it was he made a bad bargain. His
act of abduction brought down upon
his devoted head the anger of the
King, in the shape of the confiscation
of his wife's share of the estate, which
Henry, as guardian of the two daugh-
ters of John Baleux, had transferred
to him, when he gave him the hand
of one of his wards in marriage. To-
day, a sight of the little village, on
any summer afternoon, when the
coaches, the wagonettes, and the
char-a-bancs are pouring along the
road from Weymouth, with their pas-
sengers all insisting on the harmless
amusement of drinking from the
"Wishing Well," Fons Banduciae
as the Romans termed it, would have
caused him to condemn his own clum-
siness in resorting to the vulgar and
criminal expedient of abduction. He
would, instead, have installed a her-
mit in a cell under the trees, where
the holiday makers now gather in a
summer house, to wish and drink the
water, which the attendant does not
forget to charge for, and then with
much giggling to throw the last
mouthful out of the glass over the left
shoulder, as an infallible guarantee
of the wish coming to pass.

A hermit might have made a real
success of the spring. Fons Banduciae
might have proved a rival to Bath
or Tunbridge Wells. As it is, the little
village has slept on the hillside, cen-
tury after century, whilst the great
world has poured its tide down the
Bath Road, ever since the Roman
legions first trod it. The Upper Town
on the Weir, as its name shows, Upwey
lies upstream from where the houses
of Weymouth cluster on the Dorset
coast. Whatever it may have been

whole of the material should be pro-
duced, as he had repeatedly demanded
in the Reichstag, and as he had also
urged upon the Vice-Chancellor. So
long as that was not done, all dis-
cussion could have but an apologetic
object.

The Vice-Chancellor in his reply
stated that the question as to whether
an institution of criminal or dis-
ciplinary proceedings against Prince
Lichnowsky appeared to be in order
had been examined by the Ministry of
Justice, with the result that, for vari-
ous judicial reasons, a prosecution of
the Prince on a charge of diplomatic
treason in the sense of Paragraph 92
of the Reichsstrafgesetzbuch, or in
that of Paragraph 89 of the same
code, or of Paragraph 353a of the so-
called Armin Paragraphs, had offered
no prospect of success. In view of
his retirement, the disciplining of the
Prince could no longer be taken into
consideration. The Foreign Office had
forbidden him to publish articles in
the press, though the extent to which
that prohibition was binding upon
him after his retirement remained to
be examined.

Herr von Stumm, Undersecretary
for Foreign Affairs, in answer to the
questions as to who was responsible
for Prince Lichnowsky's appointment,
why it was made, and why he was not
recalled, replied that the appointment
was made by His Majesty the Kaiser
in agreement with the Imperial Chan-
cellor, who was responsible for the
appointment. The Prince, he con-
tinued, had held a number of diplo-
matic posts abroad, the last being the
ambassadorship in Vienna, and had
been employed for a time as "vortra-
gender Rat" at the Foreign Office. In
all these positions he had given satis-
faction, so that there had been no rea-
son for preventing the Prince from
succeeding to the post of an ambas-
sador. In London the Prince had ad-
dressed himself with zeal and devo-
tion to his task.

His views, it was true, had fre-
quently not coincided with those of
the Foreign Office. That was particu-
larly the case with regard to his re-
aching optimism concerning the
state of German-English relations.
After his hopes for the bringing about
of a German-English understanding
had been destroyed by the world war,
the Prince returned to Germany in a
state of great agitation, and even then
did not spare German policy in his
criticism. His agitation was increased
by the sharp attacks to which he was
exposed in the German press, whose
attention he had directed to himself by
his laudacious bearing in England.

These circumstances must be taken
into consideration in judging the
memorandum. It is not justifiable to
draw conclusions from it as to the
Ambassador's activities in London, and
to formulate complaints against the
Government on that basis. With re-
gard to the questions concerning the
White Book, the speaker said he must
admit that it was not very compre-
hensive. It was put together very
quickly, in order to give the Reich-
stag a clear view of the question of
responsibility on its assembling.

That object the White Book had ful-
filled; to burden it with further de-
tails would not have been useful.
Later its amplification was considered,
but the view triumphed that a supple-
mentary amplification would only
weaken the effect of the original pub-
lication. The blue books of the other
states were much more compre-
hensive. It was true, but the German
White Book differed from them to its
advantage in so far as it contained
no falsification. For the rest, the issue
of a new White Book was in course of
preparation.

The president, Herr Feenrbach
(Center), stated that, as the Vice-
Chancellor had already indicated, in
the view of himself and of the Govern-
ment a discussion in full session did
not appear desirable. This view was
also shared by the Seniorenkongress
(party leaders), and he proposed that
a protocol of the present proceedings
should be issued with the cooperation
of Herr Grober, Scheidemann, Muller
(Meiningen), Stresemann, von
Grafe, and Haase (Königsberg), as
these were best able to judge of how
much of their speeches should be pub-
lished.

After a long business discussion, in
which Herr Haase (Königsberg),
Scheidemann, Dietrich, Prince zu
Schoenaich-Carolath, Baron von Gamp,
and Dr. Müller (Meiningen) partici-
pated, the proceedings came to an end.

In the time of its early lord Ranulph
de Balesux, today it is a picturesque
enough little village, nestling under
the shelter of the downs, and clus-
tering round the old village church
which has stood there almost perhaps
since the time of the West Saxons brought
Christianity into Wessex. As in
nearly all English villages, the church,
which lifts its tower far above the
thatched and tiled roofs of the cot-
tages, is the first thing seen from any
of the smooth white roads by which it
is approached. It is an old church, on
which the hand of the restorer has
dwelt, perhaps, more lightly than
usual. There are thousands like it,
from one end of Wessex to the other,
a square, gray, west-end tower, and
a gray nave ending in a little Lady
Chapel. There is a fragment or so of
the old oak wainscoting left, says Sir
Frederick Treves, that lover of Dor-
setshire, as well as a carved pulpit
of the time of Charles I. In the chan-
cel there are preserved three figures
taken, it is supposed, from an
earlier pulpit, the most conspicu-
ous of these being that of St.
Peter. "In one hand," writes Sir
Frederick, "he holds the keys, in the
other a book. He is clad in a fur
coat, which is coquettishly looped up
so as to show his breeches, stockings
and smart shoes."

FEDERAL CABINET IS RECONSTRUCTED

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic. — The Federal
Cabinet was reconstructed at a
meeting of the executive council in
Sydney, when Messrs. Poynton, Wise,
Greene, and Orchard were appointed
honorary members. The resignation
of Lord Forrest and the visit of two
ministers to London to attend the
war conference, and the great expan-
sion of governmental activities occa-
sioned by the war, Mr. Hughes said,
made the appointments necessary.

Mr. Watt was appointed treasurer;
Mr. Groom, Minister for Works and
Railways; Senator Russell, vice-presi-
dent of the council; Mr. Wise, As-
sistant Minister of Defense; Mr. Orchard,
Parliamentary Undersecretary for De-
fense, to take charge of recruiting.
The Prime Minister's department has
been overloaded, and it has been im-
possible to give due attention to the
general policy of the Government. It
was decided to transfer the minist-
rial control of wheat, wool, butter and
other pools, and also metals, price-
fixing and the new Trade and Com-
merce Bureau to the Customs Depart-
ment, under Mr. Jensen, assisted by
Senator Russell and Mr. Greene.
The Government had decided to
take advantage of the offer of the

Chambers of Commerce Conference,
placing their best men at the disposal
of the Government. The Chambers
have been requested to make avail-
able two first-class business men to
join the Advisory Board for Trade
and Commerce, with Messrs. Jensen,
Russell and Greene as permanent
heads. These appointments should as-
sure producers and traders that the
political interference with business
necessitated by the war will be re-
duced to the minimum. The functions
of the business men, distinct from the
proposed new commerce and indus-
try bureau, have been approved by the
Chambers of Commerce and manu-
facturers and other bodies. The
bureau will be non-political and have
the services of a first-class business
man as a permanent head.

The Government holds the opinion
that the recent defense inquiry has
strengthened the view that the naval
and military sides of the national de-
fense should be coordinated to give
effect to the national policy and obvi-
ate friction and overlapping, and to
insure efficiency.

In addition to giving effect to the
recommendations of the Defense Com-
mission, it is proposed to create a
Council of Defense composed of the
Prime Minister, the Navy and Defense
Department's ministers and secretar-
ies, and two members of the business
board recently appointed. It is also
proposed to create a council for fi-
nance, composed of the treasurer and
secretary of his department, two rep-
resentatives of banks and two rep-
resentatives of financial institutions.

As the welfare of the Commonwealth
depended on the satisfactory relations
between capital and labor, it was in-
tended to make the Attorney-General
Minister for Labor, in order to link
up the Labor Department with out-
side organizations of labor and capital
and industrial tribunals. A small
council of three representatives of or-
ganized labor and three employers
will be appointed to advise and assist
the Minister.

In conclusion, Mr. Hughes said: "By
the additions to the Cabinet, the re-
construction, and the radical depart-
ures outlined, the Government will be
greatly strengthened and enabled to
carry out its most difficult and re-
sponsible duties more efficiently and
smoothly."

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50 Script Engraved Cards and Plates..... 75c
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Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Samples Sent Upon Request.
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she is willing to pay.
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Beautiful Tub Silk
Dewees **Justrite** Dresses
Special \$29.50
Made of very heavy imported Japanese
twisted silk. These dresses are most
popular and every customer who has used
one always returns for others.
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Made of very heavy imported Japanese
twisted silk. These dresses are most
popular and every customer who has used
one always returns for others.
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NEW ENGLAND MAY GO OVER \$325,000,000

Late Returns Bring Amount of Subscriptions to \$322,680,000, With Large Number of Banks Yet to Be Heard From

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Although the \$325,000,000 estimate placed upon New England's subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan is not yet reached, there is every probability, based upon the absence of returns from various sections of the district, that this amount will be exceeded before the books for the present campaign are closed, said an official of the New England Liberty Loan Committee today. Monday's reports, with 477 banks out of 844 not reporting, showed a gain of \$17,363,000. This brings the total subscription in this district to \$322,680,000. This is equal to 129 per cent.

There was an increase in the number of subscribers of 159,997, making the estimated subscribers in New England 1,428,197.

The totals by states are as follows:

State	Subscriptions	Quota	P.C.
Maine	118,090,560	112,762,000	147
N. Hampshire	14,669,450	10,162,000	144
Vermont	8,964,150	6,600,000	136
Rhode Island	27,327,650	25,000,000	111
Connecticut	54,094,050	33,000,000	163
Mass.	198,954,050	162,386,000	122

\$322,680,000 250,000,000 129

The additions for the day in each of the states were: Maine added \$609,000 with 78 banks missing.

New Hampshire added \$754,000 with reports from 42 banks missing.

Vermont added \$469,000 with 64 banks missing.

Rhode Island added \$675,000 with 22 banks missing.

Connecticut added \$5,977,000 with 94 banks missing.

Massachusetts added \$8,879,000 with reports from 177 banks missing.

Boston added \$4,653,000, making a total gross of \$105,766,000.

Forty-three towns and cities were awarded honor flags Monday. Massachusetts received reports of quotas exceeded by: Southwick, Granby, Tewksbury, Ashfield, Shutesbury, Leyden, Grafton, Natick, Peabody, Newburyport, North Reading, Bedford, Charlton and Millbury.

New Hampshire towns receiving flags were Bethlehem, Swansea, Laconia, Whitefield.

Vermont towns reporting quotas were Charlotte, Jericho, Randolph, Granby and Leicester.

Connecticut towns include: Colchester, Preston, Sprague, Griswold, Colbrook.

Maine towns to which flags were sent include Topsheld, Millbridge, Sebago, New Limerick, Alton, Woodland, Haines, Dennysville, Ft. Kent, Mars Hill, Moro, Wallagrass and to the town of Buxton four flags were sent for villages of Bar Mills, Buxton Center, Groverville and South Buxton.

Blue stars indicating 100 per cent oversubscription, have been awarded to the following towns:

Massachusetts: Stow, Gleasondale, Maine: Windsor, Baring, Farmington, Cambridge.

New Hampshire: Chichester, Candia, Bosswan, Newmarket, Ashland, Chatham, Webster, Seabrook, And to Surry and Dublin two stars each.

Connecticut: Windsor Locks, Broadbrook and Seymour. The town of Wapuna has been given five stars; South Windsor five stars and Hebron two stars.

Women's Bond Work

Campaign Closes With Belief That Much Has Been Accomplished

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Women's Liberty Loan Committee of Boston, Mrs. Malcolm Lang, chairman, closes its work for the third New England campaign with the feeling that much has been accomplished in an educational sense where figures have not shown results.

Department booths in stores and hotels, under the chairmanship of Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, show the largest figures, the total for the four weeks being \$3,246,000, including \$75,000 secured during the last week in special work among the hotels and theaters, where workers were sent by request.

The captains and their teams have done heroic work, says the chairman, and the committee is deeply indebted not only to the managers of stores and the workers in booths, but to others who have given their presence and service in furthering the interests of the Liberty Loan.

The department of private schools and colleges, Miss Annie Endicott Nourse, chairman, started its work more with the thought of arousing a sense of patriotism, and concluded its labors with a total of \$47,300.

The Woman's Committee of citizens of alien birth or descent, Mrs. Sidney Hosmer, chairman, has achieved success not only in the subscriptions secured, but in the friendly cooperation which has developed. In only a portion of the committees have separate figures been kept for the women's work, but these make a total of \$182,650.

The Girl Scouts have brought in \$7500 and from other sources the Boston Committee have been instrumental in securing \$38,450, giving them a total credit to date of \$3,521,600.

Massachusetts towns and cities reporting up to Monday night give a total for the work of the women's committees of \$10,461,000 from 53,952 subscribers. Full returns will undoubtedly round out the figures to \$10,500,000.

QUESTION OF LAW IN DEPORTING MINERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation by the Department of Justice of the deportation of 1186 copper-mine work-

ers from Bisbee and the Warren District of Arizona last July has developed apparent violations of the law. Assistant Attorney General William G. Fitts and Oliver E. Pagan, special attorney for indictment cases, have gone to Tucson, Ariz., where a grand jury is in session. The investigators reported that citizens of Bisbee and other towns responsible for the forced deportations violated federal laws forbidding conspiracy to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights. The penalty provides a fine of not more than \$5000 and imprisonment for not more than ten years.

CHILDREN'S PLEA AGAINST SALOON

Petition of Pupils of John D. Philbrick Schools Asks Same Treatment as Grownups

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Important among the protests received by the Licensing Board of Boston against the granting of a license for an open saloon at 457 Hyde Park Avenue, Roslindale, about 320 feet from the John D. Philbrick School, is a petition signed by 108 pupils of the three upper grades of the school. They went about getting up the petition and the signatures on their own initiative. This is it:

"We, the undersigned pupils of the John D. Philbrick School, respectfully pray that your board will grant no license for the sale of liquor near the Mount Hope Station.

"We know that your board will be fair enough to consider our interests as well as those of grown-ups.

"We simply want you to know that a great majority of us cannot go to school or home from school without entering Hyde Park Avenue from Mt. Hope Street, so that we would have to face any barroom or place for the sale of liquor four times a day, and we are sure that your board will see that this particular point is not fitted for a license.

"If there is any question in your minds as to the reasonableness of this request, we humbly ask that you visit the location some time when we are coming out of school, and see for yourselves."

Accompanying the petition was the following, signed by the teachers: "For the sake of the children of the upper grades of the John D. Philbrick school whose names are in the written petition and a large number of pupils in the lower grades, the teachers pray that the Honorable Licensing Board will refuse to grant a license for the sale of liquor near the school building."

The Licensing Board has not yet announced its decision on the application.

SURPLUS MILK PLAN ADOPTED

Assessment of Cost Upon Producers for Next Two Months Agreed to at Hearing Today

BOSTON, Mass.—The tentative plan agreed upon Monday by the Regional Milk Commission, and submitted to the dealers for discussion today, provides for a solution of the "surplus milk" problem by assessing the cost of surplus milk upon producers.

In its statement of the plan, the commission points out that in order to insure to the public at all times an adequate supply of fluid milk, it is necessary for the dealers to contract with the producers upon the basis of a number of cows sufficient to supply the demand when they are at the lowest period of productivity, viz., in the winter months. The natural result is that in spring, when the cows produce more milk, there is a surplus which cannot be sold as fluid milk, and this surplus is used in various preparations, but must be sold at a price lower than is obtained for fluid milk. It is this loss which, under the commission's plan, the producer is to bear.

Under the plan, dealers are required to convert this milk into by-products at cost, an adequate method is provided for rating this cost among the producers. In order to put the system into effect, it is provided that the commission shall employ a milk administrator, who shall be a person satisfactory to a majority of the dealers and producers, and who shall have authority to administer the plan.

John F. Cusick, representing D. Whiting & Sons, announced that his clients objected to the plan. They were prepared, however, to stand by it for the two months. William R. Sears, appearing for the P. Hood Company, also announced that his company accepted the plan for the month of May and June, but that it reserved the right not to be bound by it after July 1. In the end all the interests, including Richard Pattee, secretary of the New England Milk Producers' Association, and various others agreed to accept the plan.

BOSTON BREAD SHOP IS AFTER \$500 PRIZE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In competition for the \$500 prize offered by the Food Administration at Washington for the best loaf of bread which contains no wheat and no rye, a fine-looking loaf of sandwich bread has been sent by the Liberty Bread Shop on Huntington Avenue. It is made of barley, cornstarch, potato flour and cooked rice.

Managers of the shop explain that there is great difficulty in making bread without wheat or rye.

The gluten which exists in wheat in large quantities, in rye in smaller amount and which is almost absent in other grains, is the ingredient the yeast acts upon to make the customary raised bread. The question now is how to raise bread without using either of these grains in which gluten abounds. They believe their chemists will solve this problem.

MORE CONCESSIONS ON ELEVATED BILL

Legislative Committee Meets Governor's Wishes in Matter of Appointments and Question of Board of Unpaid Trustees

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Further concessions to Governor McCall's views on the bill pending in the Massachusetts Legislature for public control of the Boston Elevated Railway have been made by the committee who drafted the bill. An amendment has been agreed to authorizing the Governor to appoint all five of the public trustees, instead of permitting the Mayor of Boston to name two of them. The \$5000 salary for the trustees also is to be eliminated, the Governor believing the public interest would be better served by an unpaid board.

With these amendments and one previously made, to limit the contractual features to the 10-year period of public control, it is believed the Governor will have no further objections to signing the measure when it reaches him, unless the House or Senate attach other amendments which he cannot approve. It is anticipated that several amendments will be offered in both branches, but passage of the bill subsequently as it now stands, with the latest amendments, is predicted by legislative leaders.

The bill took its first reading in the House on Monday and was on the calendar for consideration today.

Representative Martin of Hyde Park has drafted an amendment to the bill to provide for a uniform rate of fare in all parts of the city of Boston. Hyde Park people now have to pay two fares to reach Boston.

DRY AMENDMENT WORK IN VERMONT

Active Campaign for Election to Legislature of Men Favorable to Prohibition Planned

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—An active campaign throughout this State for the election of senators and representatives who favor ratification of the national prohibition amendment is to be started by the Vermont Anti-Saloon League a few weeks before the state election in November. The State Legislature cannot vote on the amendment until the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, unless the present Legislature, not now in session, is called by special order of Governor Horace F. Graham.

Vermont elects its legislators and state officers biennially and this year is the off year, so to speak. The last session of the Legislature closed on April 12, 1917, after having been in session from Jan. 3, 1917. It was the twenty-fourth biennial session.

Before the next Legislature convenes, the biennial state election which falls on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November must take place. This election probably will have considerable bearing on the next legislative bodies of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, as numerous present office-holders are to withdraw from a contest for reelection and a large number of candidates are to enter the field.

The partial equal franchise granted to the women, provided they are taxpayers, have attained the age of 21 and have taken the Freeman's oath does not permit them to vote in this election. Their powers of the vote are limited by state statutes to city or town elections alone.

Aside from the Anti-Saloon League, actively engaged in prohibition work in this State, is the Vermont Women's Christian Temperance Union, which is also doing splendid work in this direction.

WAR RISK BILL HITS OBJECTORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Extension of the War Risk Insurance Law to make more liberal the payment of benefits to dependent relatives of soldiers is provided in a bill by Representative Sims of Tennessee, now under consideration by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Under the proposed amendments, which are recommended by the War Risk Bureau, the conscientious objector who is discharged from service is left without benefits.

Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy preceded the United States in government ownership, and all except Great Britain had taken over the railways before the war. In all four countries, wages increased when, or shortly after, the state acquired the roads. Hours of labor also were shortened.

RESULTS OF FEDERAL RAILWAYS OWNERSHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government ownership of railways has resulted in increased wage in all countries where it has been tried, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has found in an investigation.

The report of the Conference Committee, adopted Saturday by the Senate, was presented to the House with principal objections based on the clause giving the Postmaster-General censorship authority.

WIVES OF ARRESTED GERMANS INTERNED

GLOUCESTER, N. J.—Twelve alien women were lodged in a detention camp last night by agents of the Department of Justice. They are the first interned since the passage of the Women Spy Bill last month, and are the wives of Germans arrested in San Francisco and confined at Hot Springs, N. C. There are 27 men and women in the Gloucester camp.

JAPANESE MINISTER BRINGS MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Baron Schimpei Goto, the new Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has conveyed to Secretary Lansing a message of reassurance of Japan's determination to promote the relations existing between the United States and Japan, and expressing confidence that Germany will be defeated. In reply Secretary Lansing expressed his gratification at the words of the Japanese Minister.

NEWEST NORWEGIAN SHIP DUE IN AMERICA

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The newest Norwegian trans-Atlantic passenger steamship, built at Birkenhead, Eng-

ACCESS TO GAS LIGHT BOOKS IS ORDERED

BOSTON, Mass.—The authorities of the city of Worcester will have access to the books of the Worcester Gas Light Company for information in its case against the gas company relative to the latter's claim to increase its rates. The Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission today ordered that the hearing, which was to have been continued May 15, be postponed until June 10, so as to give the gas company time to complete its case against the gas company.

SPECIAL STREET BOARD COMPLETED

Howard Rogers Is Appointed by Mayor Peters as Chairman of the Committee to Plan for Improved Highways

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Howard Rogers, a local architect, was appointed chairman of the special committee on streets by Mayor Peters today. The members of the committee are: Mr. Rogers, for the Mayor's office; James J. Storrow, for the City Council; Francis R. Bangs, for the real estate interests; Frederic H. Fay, for the Chamber of Commerce, and Edward F. McGrady, for the Boston Central Labor Union. The Mayor, after confirming the appointments, asked the committee to expedite work as much as possible, as immediate action is necessary.

While it is understood that Thomas F. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Works, was to have been a member of the committee, the Mayor said that he did not appoint Mr. Sullivan because of the large amount of work being done in reorganizing the public works department. Furthermore, the Mayor said that the appointment of Mr. Sullivan might lead some to say that he was trying to influence the committee, and he wished it to act unfettered.

Mr. Storrow is beginning on the work today. He said Monday after his election that he thought no problem affecting the welfare of Boston was more important than the streets. He said that it must be remembered that traffic conditions are changing and that the day of the horse in trucking is closing.

He said he proposed to give the question all the time he could and that he hoped to have his views well prepared by the time the committee gets together. Delay is something not to be brooked.

The City Council at its Monday meeting considered an order offered by Councilman Francis J. W. Ford for the abolition of the unpaid board of trustees of the children's institutions department and the appointment of a single commissioner at a salary of \$5000. The order passed asked the corporation counsel for advice as to whether the provisions of the statutes would prevent the abolition of the board of trustees.

The councilmen voted to provide for a \$1500 council floor for the temporary quarters in the Zoo and Franklin Park by amending the \$100,000 appropriation order from the Parkman fund income which it passed last November.

The proposition to raise the wages of the striking lamp-lighters employed by the Weisbach Street Lighting Company of America, from \$2 to \$3, by breaking the gas contracts now existing between the city and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, is still in abeyance. To pay the strikers the \$1 increase per diem would entail an additional expense to the city of about \$40,000 a year. How much more the Consolidated Gas Company would demand from the city for gas and how much more the city would have to pay for the lamps under new conditions, is problematical. It is declared that the new gas and lamp contracts would add probably more than \$100,000. In that event, to give the lamp-lighters the \$1 additional they ask might cost the city \$150,000 a year more. It is said most of the strikers have employment today.

SUFFRAGE STIRS WOMEN'S CLUBS

Opposition Shown to Re-election of Vice-President — Miss Rankin Among the Speakers

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Opposition to the re-election of Miss Georgia Bacon of Massachusetts, first vice-president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, developed yesterday following the report of the committee on nominations. Members of the Illinois delegation had decided in state caucus that the State's 115 votes would not be cast for any candidate opposed to woman suffrage, and when the name of Miss Bacon, who is understood to hold anti-suffrage views, was presented as the only candidate for the office, leaders of the Illinois delegation declared their intention of bringing another candidate into the field. It is understood they invited Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, a suffrage worker, to become a candidate and that she declined. The election takes place today.

Last evening Miss Bacon made a statement in which she declared she did not believe it proper for any one to use an opponent for the furtherance of individual ideas. Her statement, it was said, had a mollifying effect upon some of those opposed to her reelection.

The nominating committee reported the following names to be voted on as officers for the coming terms: President, Mrs. Joseph Evans Cowles, Los Angeles, Cal.; first vice-president, Miss Georgia A. Bacon, Worcester, Mass.; second vice-president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minneapolis, Minn.; recording secretary, Mrs. Adam Weiss, Del Norte, Cal.; and Mrs. Lacy, Kentucky; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Wilkinson, Shreveport, La., and Mrs. Mary L. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.; treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin Clark, Iowa; auditor, Mrs. William P. Harper, Seattle, Wash.

The final report of the credential committee was as follows: General federation officers present, 125; delegates 777; total officers and delegates, 902.

Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana addressed the convention last night on "At the Front with the Women." She urged that the women workers in America be "given fair wages and fair treatment because their responsibility to the nation was becoming greater all the time."

Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, spoke at the day session on "The World Democracy."

HOUSE FAVORS THE OIL LEASING BILL

Senate Measure Amended to Give Government Authority Over Western Lands in Order to Meet War Requirements

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Oil Leasing Bill, amended to give the Government authority to lease or operate oil lands in California and Wyoming to meet war requirements, was ordered favorably reported by the House Public Lands Committee today.

Under an agreement reached by the committee, the President is given broad powers, either to take over oil lands for government operation, to give additional lease to oil prospectors who have developed a part of their land or to lease them to others.

The agreement also provides for royalties to be paid to the Government amounting to one-eighth of the production, to be retroactive to require present lessees to pay royalties on past production.

Oil men who have had leases under an old law could, under the agreement, be given leases to land already developed, but undeveloped land is reserved for future public use.

BOY SCOUTS AND WALNUT LUMBER

President Wilson Sends Letter to Organization Asking Members to Aid in Locating Trees

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Scarcity of black walnut timber for the making of gun stocks and airplane propellers has resulted in President Wilson addressing an appeal to the 350,000 Boy Scouts of America, asking them to communicate to the War Department the location throughout the country of black walnut trees.

The President's letter was made public here today by James B. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

"In order to carry out the program of the War Department, it is of the utmost importance that large quantities of black walnut lumber should be secured for its uses," the letter said.

"The location of black walnut trees, the names of the owners, the sizes of the trees and the price at which they can be purchased are greatly desired. It is believed that the organization of the Boy Scouts of America is particularly well constituted for obtaining this information. There are no longer any large individual lots of walnut timber, but there is a very large supply when collected into groups or centers.

"Therefore appeal to the well-known loyalty of your organization to secure for the government this desired information."

WOMEN ARE ELECTED BY TAMMANY HALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tammany Hall established a precedent today by admitting women as members of its executive committee.

After the fall primaries, the women members of the committee will be chosen from the regularly elected women members of the general committee from each assembly district. There will be an equal number of men and women chosen.

The newly elected women were admitted to the "Wigwam" in Fourteenth Street today, and took part in a discussion as to the best way to obtain enrollment of women at the primaries.

They were also asked to volunteer to restrict the output of passenger cars.

WATERWAYS MEETING SOUGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of the Massachusetts and Boston Real Estate exchanges visited Mayor Peters today and asked him to cooperate in bringing the national waterways convention here next fall.

X. P. WILFLEY SWORN IN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Xenophon P. Wilfley, of Missouri, democrat, was today sworn in to succeed Senator Stone. His credentials were presented by Senator Reed.

To Keep Blankets Clean and Fluffy

Wash them with 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips. The Borax in the Chips takes out every particle of dirt without rubbing; and leaves them like new. Will not shrink or injure woollens in any way.

should be used in this way for best results: Make a Soap Jelly by dissolving three tablespoonfuls of 20 Mule Team Borax Chips in a quart of boiling water. Add this to luke-warm wash water and work the blankets in this solution without rubbing. Rinse in warm water, pull out and shake well. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips equals 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

AT ALL DEALERS
It's the Borax with the soap that does the work.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

Beaded Tip SHOE LACES

Are Made to Stand the Wear Beware of Imitations

LOOK ON THE WRAPPER FOR TRADE BEADED MARK

At Shoe Stores and Bootblacks

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO. Originators and Sole Manufacturers AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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PLANS TO TEACH ENGLISH TO 333,000

Massachusetts Hopes to Reach the Large Number of Aliens in the State Who Can Neither Read Nor Write Language

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—There are in this state more than 333,000 people, ten years of age or older, who can neither read nor write English, according to Charles F. Towne, recently appointed by the State Board of Education to direct its newly installed department of immigrant education. And it was for the purpose of more definitely and more thoroughly teaching the English language to aliens, and so quite perceptibly diminishing the number of the non-English speaking, that this new department was brought into being by the board. And though in office but five weeks, Mr. Towne already reports plans nearly ready for action.

"In Massachusetts," said Mr. Towne, "in every representative group of 1000 people, there are 110 who do not understand our language. We have no common means of communication with them, with the almost tragic result that they cannot grasp the significance of our being in the war, and its many just demands upon them."

"An Secretary Lane has said, such a large part of our population cannot read our daily papers, cannot make out the Liberty Loan posters, the appeals on food conservation, and so on, that it is a real menace. It is easy enough for agitators to tell the parents among these aliens that their boys in France are fighting for selfish money magnates."

Mr. Towne, who has come directly from five years' experience as the assistant superintendent in charge of evening-school work in Providence, R. I., announces his present purpose thus: to find the best methods for teaching English to foreigners and to train teachers in these methods. A class of teachers started training under Mr. Towne last week. He further announces that he has prepared a special course for teachers of English to immigrants, to be given in Hyannis Normal School between July 9 and August 3.

In explaining the problem immediately before him, Mr. Towne said: "Of course the public school is the logical place in which to do this teaching, yet 333,000 suddenly added to the rolls would overwhelmingly tax the educational equipment of the State. Furthermore, 70 per cent of this 333,000 are 21 years or over, and are not, therefore, affected by the illiterate minor law regarding school attendance."

"There always has been a great deal of exploitation and inequality among the aliens because of their ignorance of the English language. Assimilation and naturalization have lagged. We have allowed them to segregate into cramped communities as troublesome parasites upon our citizenship, instead of helping them to become its strong branches. Now citizenship has long been preached and insisted upon, but it cannot come before its language is understood."

"The evening school has not solved the difficulty. The men are not attracted to a school that comes at the tail end of the day. And the women with children do not find it easy to get away. Nor have these schools been able to supply the most practical kind of instruction."

"Employers of labor appreciate the value of employees who can understand directions. The times demand labor conservation, so that employers are more unwilling than ever to submit to the expense and the risk of constant discharge and hiring of help. They are more willing to train and to keep the help which they now have. In Detroit and other cities remarkable success has been won by big employers who have instituted educational courses right in the factories. These classes have proved to be the highest type of melting pot in the making of citizens, coincident with the making of intelligent employees."

Boston School Board

F. V. Thompson Gets Absent Leave to Study Americanization

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Leave of absence for the purpose of making a study and report on the subject of Americanization in cooperation with national bureaux engaged in this problem was granted to Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent, by the Boston School Committee last evening. The leave is to take not more than one-fifth of his time from May 30 to Sept. 1, 1918, when the leave may be extended, and is to be without pay. The leave was asked for until July 1, 1919.

The introduction of the order gave rise to discussion. Michael H. Corcoran, who has consistently opposed all leaves of absence, objected to this. The members of the board, he said, should remain here. Richard J. Lane thought Americanization to be one of the most important problems now before the country, and that Boston should be willing to cooperate in solving it. As for gain or loss, he thought Boston would gain. Miss Curtis also took this view, and the measure was passed, with a reduction in the length of leave granted, the understanding being that this leave could easily be extended at its expiration.

Friday, June 23, was fixed upon as the date for closing all day schools. Normal, Latin and high schools will hold their graduation exercises on June 27 and elementary schools on June 28.

Miss Bertha L. Malloney was promoted from assistant at the Everett School to master's assistant at the same school. William P. McDonough

was promoted from assistant in the Lewis district to sub-master in the Sherwin.

The term of the summer review school was fixed from July 1 through Aug. 16. Sessions will be held daily with the exception of Sundays and July 4. The high school will be in session from 8 to 12 o'clock and the elementary schools from 8:30 to 11:30.

Kindergarten teachers who enter the service subsequent to Sept. 1, 1918 will be required to qualify in music within three years from the date of their appointment.

Upon a report that there was an insufficient number of eligibles for appointment in the continuation schools because the candidates have not had five months' experience in school, the board passed an order authorizing appointments of candidates who qualified in all other ways.

Americanization Work

Boston Committee Convenes and Lays Out Its Plans

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Americanization of immigrants is coming to be given community-wide importance. The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has realized this and asked the Boston Chamber of Commerce to accept the task of organizing the whole city for Americanization work. The chamber agreed and appointed a special committee to meet the responsibility. So that no longer is it left to a few scattered patriots, far-seeing educators or charity societies to toil out this big civic problem. For it would now seem as though the situation were about to be realized as an all-citizen affair.

The committee on Americanization of immigrants, with Franklin T. Kurt as chairman, convened Monday and began its plans. These plans will incorporate directions furnished by the Federal Government and by the State Bureau of Immigration, whose head is Bernard J. Rothwell, a former president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The committee decided to appoint 15 division managers within the next two weeks, each manager to be in charge of a city district. Then these districts are to be sub-divided into 200 or more sections, corresponding generally to the school districts, and every section will be provided with a captain. The captain will be made responsible for so many units. These units correspond to city blocks, there being about 6000 in the city. The purpose is to educate, Americanize and in all possible ways to assist the non-citizens, of which the city has hundreds of thousands.

POLICE TO LEARN TO HELP CHILDREN

School for Patrolmen at Providence, R. I., Intends to Eradicate Some Old Impressions

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The new police school, in the opinion of Walter A. Presbrey, chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, will be a most valuable thing in teaching the police officers to give proper attention to the well-being of the children in their districts.

"One of the things we propose to teach the policemen," said the chairman in an interview, "is to help the children and let the children help. The children know a great many things the police should know."

"The old-fashioned notion that a policeman should impress the children with his authority, is all wrong, and the men of the department who do not realize it, will learn in our new school of instruction."

"We want the policemen to let the children know that the policeman is a friend of the children and not an institution to be feared and run away from. Parents may help the policeman in establishing this relationship by teaching their children that he is not a bugaboo, but a man to be trusted."

"We desire also that the children shall learn that a man in uniform, especially a policeman, is a person who can be trusted when help of any kind is needed. Such a relationship, when thoroughly established, will, we believe, have a great influence in helping the children learn obedience to law."

Deputy Superintendent of Police William F. O'Neil is in charge of the school of instruction.

SOCIALIST PARADE PERMIT CONDEMNED

GARDNER, Mass.—Resolutions condemning the selection for permitting a parade with Socialist flags, were passed at a meeting of patriotic citizens Monday night. These resolutions are to be handed to the selection tomorrow night by Ralph N. Wiley, superintendent of Gardner General Foundry and Owen A. Hoban.

The meeting was the result of an action of the selectmen in granting a permit to the Finnish Workingmen's Society to parade May 1, carrying Socialist flags. Prominent citizens of Gardner spoke.

The resolutions adopted follow: "Resolved, That we condemn the recent action of the Board of Selectmen in granting a parade permit to an organization whose avowed purposes are antagonistic to American institutions; and it was further

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that in the future to grant a permit to any such organization to parade or to hold any rally or speaking in the public streets of the town will be contrary to the spirit of our institutions and inimical to the peace of the community."

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE CONTROL

Bill to Place Private Concerns Under Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics Protested

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of commercial employment offices vigorously opposed a bill to place them under control of the State Bureau of Statistics at a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee today. They declared the bill was intended to drive them out of business.

Representative Young of Weston believed it was fundamentally wrong to compel a person to pay a fee to obtain employment, and held that a complete system of public control of employment was bound to come. A ruling of the United States Supreme Court prevents legislating the commercial agencies out of existence under the guise of regulation, he explained.

The commercial agencies of Massachusetts, it was said, have many times during the war offered their services free to governmental officials, but have always been denied. It was stated that many manufacturers prefer the private agencies, because of the confidential treatment of their needs for labor. The main support of the bill was said to come from organized labor.

It was contended that the private agency still has a valuable place in the community, a place that is not taken as yet by the public agencies. The best mechanics, it was declared, patronize the private offices, which were said to supply professional services while the public offices catered more to labor.

The employment representatives were agreed that they should not be placed under the supervision of Charles F. Gettemy, director of the Bureau of Statistics, in that he was declared to be prejudiced against private agencies. If there was to be more supervision, it was argued that the state laws should be standardized and the supervision placed in charge of the local authorities, rather than with state officials.

WOMEN REGISTER AS FARM WORKERS

BOSTON, Mass.—In response to the call of the Government for additional farm labor, the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, National England branch, is registering women over 18 years for this work. Up to May 1, more than 300 women had enrolled, and each day brings new recruits.

About 40 are being placed this week for work in units at Lancaster, Barre, Hubbardston and Westwood. Wherever there is a shortage of farm labor the association will send these women, provided that proper housing and working conditions are guaranteed.

The wages vary according to the kind of work to be done and local conditions. As many of the workers registered are college girls, who have to plan their summer's work before leaving college, it is advisable for employers desiring their services to apply as soon as possible to Mrs. William A. Copeland, 4 Joy Street, Boston.

GERMAN THEATER IN MILWAUKEE CLOSED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Elimination of theatrical performances in the German language for the coming year was recently decided upon at a meeting of the directors of the German Theater Company, which for six years has been managing the Pabst Theater.

For 50 years Milwaukee has had plays in the German language. From time to time the resident companies were reinforced by guest players from Germany and from the Irving Place Theater, New York. The earliest company played in the old Stadt Theater in the late '60s. For a long time the plays were given under private management. The companies have long been liberally supported by the "German-Americans" of Milwaukee. During the season just closing there has been much criticism of the practice of giving plays in an enemy tongue in an American theater. A number of the actors were alien enemies.

EVIDENCE PRODUCED OF I. W. W. ACTIVITY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Government investigators and accountants who examined the seized records of the Industrial Workers of the World and secret service men who gained information when masquerading as members of the organization were called to the witness stand today in the sedition conspiracy trial of 112 radical leaders.

With the testimony of two more publishers, the prosecution completed its chain of evidence relating to publication of great quantities of books and pamphlets by the I. W. W. shortly before America entered the war and in the three months period following. Alexander Berger, a Chicago publisher, said that a month before the declaration of war against Germany, booklets were ordered in large lots, and that William B. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer, placed an order for 20,000 copies of one publication.

MR. BAKER OPPOSES AIRCRAFT PUBLICITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the Senate was discussing the aircraft situation, Secretary Baker and other War Department officials were urging before the House Military Com-

mittee a new \$1,000,000,000 aircraft appropriation. Secretary Baker declared facts and figures regarding aircraft plans should not be made public. He said the committee was entitled to the details, but he was opposed to presenting them publicly. He said criticisms of the aircraft plans were inspired by pro-German influences.

MUSIC

Pop Concert Opening

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The pop concert, given every year at the beginning of the summer by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men, opened on Monday night at Symphony Hall, with Agide Jacchia conducting. On the program were patriotic pieces representing the United States and other countries fighting in the allied cause. These comprised "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the King," "The Marseillaise" and "Marcha Real." The regular orchestral selections included Sousa's "Solid Men to the Front," Thomas' overture to "Mignon," Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" music, the prelude to Act I of Bizet's "Carmen," Massenet's "Meditation" from "Thais" (violin solo played by Jacques Hoffmann), Tschalkowsky's "Marche Miniature" from the "Nut Cracker" suite, Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody, selections from Victor Herbert's "Her Regiment," the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Waldteufel's "La Barcarolle" waltz, and Meacham's "American Patrol."

Tonight's program includes the following pieces:

March, "Queen of Sheba," Gounod; overture, "Zampa," Herold; waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss; fantasia, "Madama Butterfly," Puccini; suite, "Peer Gynt," Grieg; "Ave Maria," Schubert-Wilhelm; "Valse des Fleurs," Tschalkowsky; overture, "Orpheus," Offenbach; selection, "Chu Chin Chow," Norton; quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi; "The Flower of the Forest," Stow; march, "The Man Behind the Gun," Lieutenant Sousa.

DR. GOLDSCHMIDT SHIFTED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn.—Dr. Richard Goldschmidt, arrested at Yale University last Wednesday in accordance with President Wilson's proclamation regarding enemy aliens, has been transferred from the Hartford jail to the more commodious and comfortable state prison at Wethersfield, on the request of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and others. One of these, Professor Henderson, went to Washington to ask that better quarters be provided for him.

In his new quarters he will have access to the library of the state prison.

Charged With Attempted Bribery
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gebhart Leibisch, charged with having attempted to bribe United States soldiers to desert to the Germans in France, and recently sentenced by the Porto Rican federal courts, has been brought to this country to serve four years in the Atlanta penitentiary.

GERMAN NAME CHANGED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, N. H.—Frank H. Kaiser applied to the probate court of Sullivan County, to have his name and the names of his wife and two children changed. His plea stated that he "disliked to have a family name which represents the concentrated hatred of the whole civilized world at the present time." Judge Henry M. Richardson granted the request and ordered that the names of the Kaiser family be changed to Kingdom.

DAVID B. SHAW RETIRES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—David B. Shaw retired from his position as commissioner of penal institutions of this city today. It is understood that the Mayor asked for his resignation in connection with the charges against the master of the house of correction on Deer Island. Mr. Shaw said today that he tendered his resignation 2 1/2 months ago. Sanford Bates was named by the Mayor as temporary commissioner of penal institutions.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TO HAVE FARM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, N. C.—The public high school committee at Reynolds, Gates County, N. C., has purchased a 30-acre farm to become a part of the permanent equipment of the school. A 15-room farm house on this property will be used as a dormitory for pupils who live too far away to come from home to school every day.

CAMPAIGN FOR RED CROSS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Details of the campaign for \$100,000,000 for the American Red Cross to be waged during the week starting May 20, were explained at a mass meeting of industrial workers in Lorimer Hall, Monday night. Frederick C. Munroe, New England manager of the campaign, said that in shops of more than 50 employees a slogan of "Give a day's pay" will be adopted.

SITE FOR SCHOOL DONATED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Three men of Florida, J. M. Simmons, G. A. Watkins and H. P. Hammond, have donated 20 acres of land, facing the West Palm Beach canal and Lake Okechobee, for the establishment of a Palm Beach county vocational school.

PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIPTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Additional subscriptions recorded today at the Federal Reserve Bank here raised the total of the Liberty Loan in the third Federal Reserve District to \$317,772,700 or \$47,772,700 in excess of its quota.

NEED OF GASOLINE STANDARD IS URGED

Massachusetts Commissioner of Weights and Measures Believes That Federal Bureau Should Act on the Question

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Motor-car enthusiasts have for years been agitating a fixed standard of quality for gasoline, which they purchase at filling stations throughout the United States and that there is a steady tendency to lower the quality of motor gas, making it more imperative than ever that some standard be set, is the firm conviction of Thure Hanson, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

Mr. Hanson believes this proposition is one to be handled by the United States Bureau of Mines at Washington, in that it is of national scope. Should each state attempt to fix its own standard, there might be as many standards as there are states. In fact, this evidently has been realized, for the Bureau of Mines, according to Mr. Hanson, has been working for two years on the problem, but has fixed no standard as yet.

"There has been a movement in the Massachusetts Legislature to fix a state standard," the commissioner continued, "but I have advised against such a course in view of prospective action by the federal bureau."

A bill before the present Legislature would have made it illegal to sell gasoline below a specific gravity of 62 degrees, at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The Committee on Mercantile Affairs reported adversely, and this plan failed of adoption. "There is no question in my mind," said Mr. Hanson, "but that there is a vital need of some standard of quality as well as of measure. I have proved to my satisfaction, by driving my own car about the State, that the motorist finds varying qualities of motor gas in different sections of the Commonwealth. Just where the responsibility lies, I am not prepared to state."

"I have heard it claimed that the poorer the quality of gasoline the more power it gives. Be that theory as it may, any motorist will tell you that poor gasoline chokes his engine, and it won't run. I personally had such an experience. My motor choked and I dumped all the gasoline from the tank, refilled it with new gasoline, and had no further trouble."

"No doubt the greed for profits has something to do with the many complaints of poor gasoline we receive every year. I have not received any complaints in particular this year, as the season is still young, but there are many schemes for deceiving the motorist."

At the headquarters of the commissioner at the State House, a new department is being equipped, for the measurement of gasoline. Nothing is being done toward testing out the quality of gas, however, pending action at Washington, the state department in Massachusetts being affiliated with the National Bureau of Standards.

THEATER RECEIPTS TO OVERSEAS HOSPITALS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The receipts from the performance of "Her Country," at the Park Square Theater in Boston on Thursday evening of this week, will be given to the New England fund for the Women's Overseas Hospitals, one of the first all-women units of its kind to go to the front. It is backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which proposes to raise \$125,000 a year for its support.

The unit is serving under the French Government, and is established at a point near the front.

The equipment of the unit has been furnished at an expenditure of more than \$35,000 by the American Red Cross, through the cooperation of Henry B. Davidson, chairman of the Red Cross War Council. New England's share of this sum is \$25,000. Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Pitman is chairman of the committee to raise the New England fund, and already has received a number of subscriptions.

The play, "Her Country," is said to have been considered so highly by the English Government as a war production, that it bought it. In London it ran for two years. In the cast are Lady Chetwynd and Alexander Onslow.

FIRM CHARGED WITH GIVING GRATUITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaint that George Muench of Stamford, Conn., a manufacturer of machinery, has systematically given employees of customers gratuities, including money and valuable presents, was made today by the Federal Trade Commission. The complaint states that such actions are designed to influence employees to have their employers deal with the respondent and not with the competing concerns.

REGISTERING GERMAN WOMEN IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final draft of regulations for registering German women in this country has gone to Attorney-General T. W. Gregory for approval and probably will be announced within a week. The date for registering the women then will be set, and the census taken by police and postmasters, as was done in the registration of German men.

The Department of Justice is considering further regulations forbid-

AIRPLANE MAIL SERVICE PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill authorizing the Post Office Department to charge not in excess of 24 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for the transportation of mail by airplane has been adopted by the Senate.

The measure now goes to the House. It was announced yesterday that the airplane mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York would be started May 15, as planned. As experiments will be made in dropping mail sacks while the airplanes are in motion, mail for the present will be confined to letters.

For the present, on rainy or foggy days mail will be given ordinary special delivery service.

RECRUITING FOR AIR SERVICE IN CANADA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the House of Commons, recently, the Hon. R. Lemieux read from a telegram he had received from Quebec stating that applications for enlistments in the Royal Air Force, were being received in very large numbers. The announcement was received with cheers by both sides of the House.

NEW SHIPBUILDING INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation into the affairs of the Submarine Boat Company, Newark, N. J., now engaged in government work, was ordered today by the Senate Commerce Committee. Hearings will open tomorrow morning.

The inquiry is a continuation of the general investigation into shipbuilding undertaken by the committee at the time of the Hog Island disclosures.

NEW FINANCE BILL IN PERUVIAN SENATE

LIMA, Peru.—The Government has introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing Peruvian banks to issue 3,000,000 soles of circulation notes, guaranteed to the extent of 40 per cent by gold held by the banks and 60 per cent by gold in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Federal Reserve Bank will ship gold bullion to Peru under an agreement reported between the Peruvian and American governments.

LIQUOR CHARGES BROUGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Timothy Mulvey and Thomas Rabbit, both of this city, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Frank F. Dresser Monday afternoon on the charge of violating the federal liquor laws by supplying intoxicating liquors to men in the military uniform of the United States, and both were bound over in \$500 bonds for appearance before the United States District Court at Boston. Mulvey entered a plea of not guilty, claiming that he was intoxicated and was not aware of what he was doing.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—The portrait exhibition by Les Mizelner of New York, which opened on May 2, at the Farnsworth Art Museum of Wellesley College, to which the public is cordially invited, will close Friday, May 17. The amount finally reached by the Third Liberty Loan at Wellesley, so far as the committee have received word of the credits at the Wellesley Bank, was \$82,450, with about 325 subscriptions, but it is certain the total at the college is at least \$100,200.

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HOTEL REGULATION MEASURE IS PASSED

Massachusetts Legislature Sends to Governor the Bill Designed to Protect Soldiers and Sailors From Immoral Conditions

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Drastic action by the United States authorities toward regulating the hotel and lodging houses of Boston and other Massachusetts cities, to protect the soldiers and sailors, has been made unnecessary by the final passage in the State Legislature of the so-called True Name Bill. The measure, backed by the War and Navy departments, requires hotel or lodging-house guests to sign their right names in the register before receiving accommodations. Proprietors of such establishments are held directly responsible for moral conditions.

Despite active opposition, the measure passed the House on Monday by a vote of 95 to 29, and having been passed by the Senate, the measure goes to Governor McCall today for his signature. An unsuccessful effort to amend the bill to make it apply only to soldiers, sailors and marines, or to places accommodating men in uniform was made by Representative John L. Donovan of Boston, the Democratic floor leader. The same amendment had been previously defeated in the Senate.

Representative B. Loring Young of Weston told the House it was not a reformer's bill, that its chief supporters at committee hearings were officers of the United States Army. He declared it was better for Massachusetts to take this action voluntarily than to have the Government establish in Boston a military zone, such as was established at Newport, R. I.

Representative Clarence F. Rowley of Brookline, opposing the Donovan amendment, declared it was not enough for the new law to apply only to men in uniform. He stated it was more urgently needed for men who are waiting to be called to the colors. Representative John L. Crowley of Abington, believed it was forged to sign a wrong name in a hotel register and he supported the bill as a means of penalizing those who do so. Representative William L. Johnson of Uxbridge, denied the claim that the proposed law would inflict a hardship upon private families.

Under the bill, hotels and lodging houses must obtain licenses. A lodging house is defined as one where rooms are rented to more than five occupants. Fines of \$10 to \$25 are provided for occupants of rooms failing to register their right names. Persons in charge of hotels or lodging houses who knowingly permit the immoral use of the premises would be subject to a fine of \$500 to \$1000, or imprisonment for six months to one year.



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RUSSIA TENDING TO PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Professor Harper Sees Indications That One-Class Government Policy of Bolsheviki at the Beginning Is Giving Way

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Many American correspondents and representatives still remaining in Russia seem to feel that Russia is working out some new ideas. They do not venture to prophesy just what is going to come out in the end. Some say quite frankly that it is impossible to specify what will develop, though none had ever hinted at the Romanoff dynasty. It is interesting to note the tone of confidence that marks their reports. One is also struck by their insistence that Russia is something watching, as she will work out some new ideas from which we can learn much. Of course we must forget some of our well-established ideas, and be ready for new conceptions of political and social organization. One cannot interpret present-day Russia in terms of western institutions and notions. Much of what is taking place in Russia today is simply deliberate protest against the "prejudices" of the "established" social order of western democracies. The latter are also changing. It was thought for example, that one had to have secret treaties—and all had them. Now the trend is clearly for public diplomacy.

Russia is in a fluid state for the moment and has been since the Revolution of March. So there are constant modifications. The Bolsheviki have retreated from the uncompromising attitude they took at the beginning of their régime; they are making frank concessions, as the result of experience. They now make it more possible for the Allies to cooperate with them. One has not recognized them as the Government of Russia. Formal recognition is perhaps one of the "prejudices" of the older régime, which one does not have to observe. The Allies are getting into closer contact with them, however, always for specific tasks. English and French troops are reported to be fighting with Bolsheviki troops, to protect the Moersan Railway, against the invasion of Finnish-German detachments. American railway men seem to be either in Russia or returning, to resume the work of reorganizing the Trans-Siberian, and this step has been taken at the invitation of the Bolsheviki Commissaries. But all such steps require negotiation and understanding with some sort of authority. And what is the "authority" in Russia today?

Many of the People's Commissaries have resigned in the last months, especially after the signing of the treaty with Germany. One does not know who compose the present "Government." Lenine is still the "Prime Minister." Trotsky has been reappointed—or elected—after his resignation, but he is now Minister of War and the Navy. The present Foreign Minister is Chicherin. But the Social-Revolutionary Commissaries were reported to have resigned because of the ratification of the treaty, on which Lenine insisted. One also hears of the disappearance of Mme. Kollant, who was the Commissary for Public Relief. Have these commissaries been replaced by others, and, if so, by whom—belonging to what parties? These are questions of detail, but they are important.

A list of the new appointments would perhaps bear out the impression given by many of the reports that come from Russia, namely, that the exclusive control of the "government" by Bolsheviki has been modified, and that other groups are coming into power. This is what one expected, and much earlier; the Bolsheviki have held on to power longer than anyone anticipated; and they have weathered the complete failure of their peace program without becoming discredited. Does not this last fact indicate clearly that the Bolsheviki have made some substantial concessions?

Some concessions to other groups could be made by the Bolsheviki without admitting complete failure. They could explain that their program during the first months had to be a rigid proletarian rule, in order to establish the new ideas for which they were fighting. Now they could say one can allow cooperation with other groups, for the proletarian groups have "consolidated the conquests of the Revolution." It is stated that the business men have been asked to reestablish the war industry committees, in order to get the factories reorganized and producing. The business men responded without hesitation, it is said. This single piece of news in a recent cable is of great importance, as indicating the "turn" in the current. "One-class" government, which was the policy of the Bolsheviki at the beginning, seems to be giving way.

All these reflections, some of which may be only conjectures, mean that at least one should be on the outlook for developments along the line suggested. For that is the line which not only would appeal to American understanding and sympathy, but would make it possible for the United States to cooperate with the Russian people in their struggle to reestablish order at home and protect themselves against the invading Germans and their agents.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Student government elections took place today. The returns will not be reported until all elections in the college are over. The

nominees are Misses Priscilla Buntin, Carita Hunted, and Rae Finsterwald. The nominees for the Dramatic Club elections are: President, Miss Margaret Daniels and Miss Mildred Gordon; vice-president, Miss Helen O'Neal and Miss Dorothy McKissick; secretary, Miss Edith McConnell and Miss Mary Klein; treasurer, Miss Margaret Tobin and Miss Beatrice Gilman; chairman of dramatics, Misses Marie O'Connor and Katherine Damon. The elections take place one week from today. The juniors are ordering their caps and gowns. Miss Ruth Mitchell has charge of the committee taking the orders. Preliminaries in the tennis tournament are being played off this week. The final match takes place Saturday morning, when the odd classes will play the even, and the winners play for the cup. The juniors have held the cup now two years.

THREE-YEAR MEN TO GET DEGREES

Amherst College Announces Plans for Students Who Left to Take Part in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. AMHERST, Mass.—The degree of A. B. honoris causa is to be awarded to members of the senior class of Amherst College who, having completed three years of college work, have served during the past year in the army or navy of the United States or its Allies. This announcement has been made by the president of the college.

The withdrawal of the requirement of a second year in ancient language, the appointment of Otto Glasser, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan, professor of biology, the reappointment of Robert Frost as professor of English literature, the special request of the trustees to Dean Olds that he continue active service two years beyond June, 1919, the regular time of his retirement, and the granting of the honorary degree of Master of Arts to Prof. Robert Frost and Prof. Albert Parker Fitch, also are announced.

Prof. Stowell was granted sabbatical leave for next year, and leave of absence to engage in war work was granted to the following members of the faculty, or approved if leave had previously been granted: Prof. Raymond G. Gettell, who is with the priorities committee of the Shipping Board; Prof. Charles W. Cobb, who is director of technical instruction in United States schools of military aeronautics; Prof. Richard F. Nelligan, who is camp athletic director supervising all athletics at Camp Devens; Prof. Charles H. Tell, who is engaged in the surgeon-general's office; Prof. Walter W. Stewart, who has been at Washington with the Federal Reserve Board; Prof. Allison W. Marsh, who has been selected for the next Officers Training School; and Leland Olds, who is with the Shipping Board.

Prof. Albert Parker Fitch, who was in France last year as field inspector of the American Red Cross, has recently received a cable from Dr. Mott of the Paris headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., inviting him to return to Europe as a special speaker for the American soldiers in the French and British camps. Dr. Fitch expects to sail early in June, returning to this country about Oct. 1.

CANDIDATES FILE PAPERS IN MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me.—When the time for filing papers for the primaries of June 17 expired at midnight Monday Secretary of State Frank W. Ball announced that papers had been filed by the two leading parties only, Republican and Democrat, although it was understood that the names of candidates of the Socialist and Prohibition parties would appear on the official ballot at the election Sept. 9.

Candidates for Governor, United States Senator, members of Congress and State Auditor at the primaries are as follows: For Governor: Republican, Gov. Carl E. Milliken, Island Falls; Democrat, Bertrand G. McIntire, East Waterford.

For United States Senator: Republican, Senator Bert M. Fernald, West Poland; Democrat, Elmer E. Newbert, Augusta.

For members of Congress: first district, Republican, Congressman Louis B. Goodall, Sanford; Democrat, Lucius B. Sweet, Sanford. Second district, Republican, Congressman Wallace H. White Jr., Lewiston; Democrat, Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston. Third district, Republican, Congressman John A. Peters, Ellsworth; Democrat, Edward Chase, Barre. Fourth district, Republican, Congressman Ira G. Hersey, Houlton; Democrat, Leon G. C. Brown, Milo.

State Auditor: Republican, Auditor Roy L. Wardwell, Augusta; Democrat, Charles B. Day, Richmond.

FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS' NOMINATIONS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The nominating committee of the fourteenth biennial convention of the Federated Women's Clubs has reported the following names to be voted on as officers for the coming terms: President, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Los Angeles, Cal. First vice-president, Miss Georgia A. Bacon, Worcester, Mass. Second vice-president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minneapolis, Minn. Recording secretary, Mrs. Adam Weiss, Del Norte, Cal., and Mrs. Lacy, Kentucky.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Wilkinson, Shreveport, La., and Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H. Treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin Benjamin, Clark, Ia. Auditor, Mrs. William F. Harper, Seattle, Wash.

SPEED-UP RALLY ON BUILDING OF SHIPS

Director of Work Says He Is Perfectly Satisfied With the Work at Hog Island—Prizes Offered for Plant Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An optimistic feeling prevailed at the "speed-up rally" of the heads of ship construction plants in this city. Charles M. Schwab, on its conclusion, stated that everything he had heard gave him great encouragement. "The officials all told me," he said, "that they would go ahead, and pledged their yards to make even better progress than the program calls for. I want it known that I am perfectly satisfied with the work that is going on at Hog Island."

As this was the first formal statement the new director has made concerning the work at that plant, it has been received with a general feeling of satisfaction. Mr. Schwab expects to have all of his force here in two weeks and will take up a residence in this city himself.

Three prizes of \$10,000 each have been offered by Mr. Schwab, W. Averil Harriman, chairman of the board of directors of the Merchants Shipbuilding Company, and Charles A. Stone, president of the American International, in order to speed the building of ships. The movement was started when Mr. Schwab announced that he would personally award a bonus of \$10,000 to the plant which produced the largest surplus over its program for the year. His offer was immediately followed by Mr. Harriman, who, in order to stimulate work at the Bristol plant, said he would add \$10,000 to Mr. Schwab's prize. For the American International Company, Mr. Stone announced that he would give \$10,000 if Hog Island won the laurels.

A decision handed down by Judge Thompson of the District Court in regard to frauds at Hog Island rules that all frauds committed against the Hog Island shipbuilding project are frauds against the Government and punishable under the federal laws. The ruling followed the effort of former employees of the plant who have been convicted of defrauding the Government while working there to have their cases thrown out of the federal courts on the ground that, if any frauds were committed, they were against the private corporation actually performing the work of building ships.

HOG ISLAND OPENS FORTIETH SHIPWAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The fortieth shipway was opened and the fifteenth keel was laid yesterday at the Hog Island shipyard. The opening of the way, of which there will be 50 at the yard, was celebrated by a flag-raising. At Wilmington the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, a Bethlehem Steel corporation subsidiary, launched the 4500-ton cargo carrier Biran, which makes four vessels that have gone overboard in this district in two days. She was contracted for by the United Fruit Company, but was taken over by the Government.

BUSINESS MEN TO HELP ON FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A plan to enlist the services of business men of the city one day each week for agricultural work on near-by farms has been outlined by the Committee of Public Safety. The proposition is to interest particularly those who, prior to engaging in business, have had agricultural experience. The shortage of farm labor is acute in this section, as in others and it is figured that much work could be done by volunteers if they went into the movement in the right spirit. It isn't a question of hiring men for farm work, because such labor is not to be had in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

A volunteer system, or several, will have to be devised, and the committee has hit upon this plan as one of the best in sight. The business man is to select his own day, and this will be set aside each week, the committee reserving the right to place him. They will be taken to and from their work in motor cars, and will receive regular farm wages.

The plan was tried out in various sections of the State last year, and it is said, proved successful. The committee is also enrolling boys for this work.

CONSERVATION WORK COTTAGES TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Formal opening of the group of cottages and gardens on Boston Common for conservation work carried on under the Public Safety Committee is expected to take place next Saturday. The cottages have been placed along the main walk from West Street to Park Square. The houses are arranged in a semicircle with the open side toward the main walk. In the courtyard there will be a model garden, the caretaker's office and a bubbling fountain. Cottage No. 1 will be occupied by the Food Facts Bureau. No. 2 has been taken by the Boston Public Safety Committee for the child-welfare work.

Directly in the center stands the administration building, in the charge of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The porch will be occupied by the Women's Municipal League for the distribution of literature. In cottage No. 4, the National Civic Federation

will give food exhibits. No. 5 has been taken by the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The land adjacent is plowed for a potato patch. The Massachusetts Agricultural College has taken a corner of the plot for a model poultry yard, such as it is possible to have in a city back yard.

PRIZES TO BE GIVEN FOR RAISING CORN

Massachusetts Board of Agriculture Offers Farmers Inducement to Increase Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—As a special inducement to Massachusetts farmers to raise more corn the State Board of Agriculture is offering large cash prizes for success in corn growing this year. An announcement from the board follows:

"The tremendous prices for corn and corn products during the past winter have impressed on the Massachusetts farmers, especially those who keep any amount of live stock, the necessity of raising more home-grown corn. Twenty-five years ago the farm price of corn in Massachusetts was between 50 and 60 cents a bushel. Today, by the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is \$2.15 per bushel. This is an increase of 400 per cent. Obviously, our farmers cannot afford not to raise large quantities of corn."

"The board is offering approximately \$1200 in prizes for corn raised in Massachusetts this year. There are to be two classes in this contest, one for pieces of corn between three and five acres in extent, and the other for pieces of corn of over five acres."

"The prizes are to be awarded on the basis of highest yield from an acre. In the first class, the field from three to five acres, the prizes will be as follows: first prize, \$150; second, \$125; third, \$100; fourth, \$75; fifth, \$60; sixth, \$50; seventh, \$35."

"In the second class, three prizes will be offered as follows: First prize, \$300; second prize, \$200; third prize, \$100."

"The yield will be judged on the basis of crib dry corn, that is, 12 per cent moisture."

"Entry blanks can be secured by writing to Wilfrid Wheeler, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, 138 State House, Boston."

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND PROBATION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Although more than 800 successful farmers in Saskatchewan have responded to the call of the Soldiers Land Settlement Board to train a returned soldier for farming on his own account, after a year as a working probationer on a farm, not a single soldier so far in this province has accepted the chance to get a start in this way. The plan of the Land Settlement Board is that, after a year's training, financial assistance would be given returned men who wished to go on the land, and who had shown, during the year of probation, that they were likely to make good farmers.

This does not mean that there are no returned soldiers at work on Saskatchewan farms. As a matter of fact there are many of them, but there are none who have accepted the terms proposed, which, in their opinion, are a humiliation. The only loans now being made to soldiers by the board are what are known as "emergency loans" and are granted to returned soldiers who owned land before they enlisted, and who merely require some working capital to take up their former vocations as before the war. Nearly \$300,000 have been advanced in this way.

MARCUS P. KNOWLTON SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—MARCUS P.

Knowlton, who passed away today, was former chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He was appointed chief justice in 1902 by Governor Crane and retired in 1911. Since his retirement his chief public activity has been as chairman of the Board of Trustees appointed by the United States Court to administer the majority stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad, of which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was a beneficiary. Judge Knowlton was born in Wilbraham in 1839 and was graduated from Yale in 1860. He engaged in the practice of law in this city as a member of the firm of Stearns & Knowlton. He had served in both branches of the State Legislature and was justice of the superior court from 1881 to 1887. The honorary degree of LL. D. from Yale was given him in 1895 and the same degree from Harvard in 1900.

SALES TO SOLDIERS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. FITCHBURG, Mass.—John Parkila of Westminster were arrested Monday night charged with attempting to sell liquor to United States soldiers in uniform. The cases are similar as both of the men, it is alleged, approached members of the military police from Camp Devens and offered to sell them liquor. The military police held the men until local policemen arrived, and then they were arrested under the civil law.

IDLERS WARNED TO FIND WORK

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—One hundred and fifty white-robed men, in Ku-Klux Klan uniform, carrying a United States flag and a fiery cross at the head of the procession, rode through the streets of Birmingham last night, warning idlers to find work to do.

NON-PARTISANS IN TEXAS OPPOSED

Many Counties in That State Taking Action to Prevent Any Steps Toward Organization of Any Branch Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas.—Many Texas counties are taking steps to stop the organization of branches of the National Non-Partisan League within their borders, and there is some agitation of a plan to make this action statewide. The Non-Partisan League now maintains its state headquarters at Waco, but preparations are being made to move the offices to Dallas.

Several weeks ago the state organizer and officers of the league that had just been organized at Tyler, in Smith County, were taken out by a self-appointed committee of loyal citizens of that place, and, after having been roughly handled, were ordered to leave the county.

Several leading members of the league were later arrested on charges of disloyalty, and after being held in jail for several days, were released on condition that the league disband and attempt no further agitation.

Under the plan of organization now being followed in Texas, an organizer takes the field under a contract with the State or central organization. Each member pays \$16, or agrees to pay this sum to the state body, and under the conditions of the organizer's contract, he is to get one-half of this amount. Thus he receives \$8 for each member, and this fact accounts for the energy displayed by some of the organizers.

Objection to the league in Texas is that it is not based on fundamental ideals of democracy for which the United States entered the world war, and is being used in the interest of the Central Powers, for the purpose of spreading disloyal and seditious sentiment among the more ignorant classes of the American people.

GERMANS BUY BRITISH AND AMERICAN MONEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Owing largely to the decrease in imports from the United States and Great Britain in recent months, the American and English rate of exchange in Switzerland has fallen considerably below par. A few weeks ago when the American rate was some 10 per cent below the normal figure, and the English was much worse, being about 18 per cent below par, suddenly the prices of both American and English currency advanced to 10 per cent above par. This, however, applies to actual currency only, to American dollar bills and English bank notes, and not to checks or drafts, the exchange value of which remains unaltered. That the jump in the value of American and British currency was due to the purchases of German agents, was quite clear, but Swiss bankers were at first unable to understand why the Germans should be willing to pay such fancy prices for enemy money. Finally they discovered the reason. Germany wants this money for making purchases in the Ukraine, and Siberia, and other

parts of Russia, where, ignorant as the Russian peasant people are generally supposed to be, they are shrewd enough to refuse to accept payment for their foodstuffs and other valuable commodities in the depreciated currency of Germany or Austria-Hungary, or even in their own Russian money. They will only take British pounds sterling, and American dollars, and this explains the sudden eagerness of the Germans to obtain the currency of their greatest foes.

The German agents are displaying an extreme energy in their pursuit of American and English notes. They are constantly inquiring of the American consulates if they do not know of Americans who have some dollar bills which they are ready to part with for a substantial profit. If an American wants to cash a draft or check on New York, the Swiss bankers will only pay him at the rate of 4.34 francs, but if he has real currency he can easily get 5.90 francs.

Meantime it seems very questionable if Germany and Austria-Hungary are going to get much food from the Ukraine. Reports on this point are very contradictory, though in one respect they agree that no considerable amount of imports can be expected for a long time, chiefly owing to the difficulties of transportation. A representative of the Austrian Housewives Association has recently returned from Kiev, and says there are immense quantities of foodstuffs in the Ukraine, and literally mountains of bacon. She admits, however, that this last is selling at 20 crowns a kilogram which does not look as though it were so very abundant. But even though there may be some grain and provisions available for export there are other obstacles in the way of getting them, besides the technical difficulties of transport. The peasants, as has been said, are not willing to take German or Austrian money for their produce. As a matter of fact they would rather exchange their foodstuffs for other articles such as clothing, tools, and cooking utensils. But the Germans are just as short of these things, and possibly even a little more so, than the Russians, and so such a system of barter is not feasible.

The Germans, and especially the Austrians, are in desperate need of foodstuffs and if the peasant won't part with their stocks willingly the enemy may threaten violence. Such a course, however, would be most perilous; it would raise the whole nation against the invaders, and Germany would have to employ an immense army of occupation to keep in subjection a country as large as the German Empire.

A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A return has just been tabled in the House of Commons of the correspondence which has taken place between the Dominion and the provincial governments on the subject of the Government's order-in-council passed last December, which had the effect of limiting the sale of securities by provinces and municipalities to those approved by the Minister of Finance. The view taken by the legal advisers of all the provinces was that the action of the Government was not constitutional, adding that they did not wish to embarrass the Dominion Government in its war activities. In a communication from the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, he stated that the view of the Minister of Justice was that the order issued was within the constitutional authority of the Government.

HEALTH EDUCATION WORK TO CONTINUE

Recently Appointed New York Commissioner Likely to Extend Bureau Activities—Question of a Dry Campaign Is Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, this city's new health commissioner, is an advocate of public health education, and under his supervision it is understood that it is probable that the work of the Bureau of Public Health Education, which investigators appointed by Mayor Hylan called little more than a press agency for the Department of Health, will not only be continued but extended.

Dr. Copeland has suspended Lucius P. Brown, director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, pending his public trial on charges brought against him by the Mayor's investigators. Some of Mr. Brown's friends say that the patent medicine interests, against which he has been active, are behind the attack on him. Dr. Copeland, it is understood, will increase the activity against these interests.

Among the scores of representatives of medical interests who have protested to Mayor Hylan against any curtailment of public health education is the medical director of the Life Extension Institute, who has urged retention of the bureau on the grounds of business economy, humanity and patriotism. Moreover, at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, one speaker paid a tribute to the watchfulness of the medical profession with regard to the Mayor's investigation.

An interesting feature of the situation involves the part that the Health Department ought, or ought not, to play in connection with the liquor questions. It was shown, at the public investigation of the Bureau of Public Health Education, that the health bulletins sent out by the bureau had contained articles describing the harmful effects of alcohol. The chairman of the inquiry raised the question whether the department ought to carry on a prohibition campaign or to take sides on such a problem.

Dr. Copeland thinks it is right that the department should handle alcohol from the health standpoint, but does not believe that any propaganda should be conducted by the department involving the political aspect of the question.

INCREASE IN FARES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Unless it is allowed to increase its fares, the Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket Street Railway Company will have to tear up its tracks or ask for public ownership, according to C. V. Wood, vice-president of the road, who testified before the Public Service Commission, petitioning the commission to allow the railway company to institute a zone system in collecting fares, and asking that the company be allowed to increase its fares all along the line.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO TENNIS
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

University Squad of Six Players
From Which to Pick Team to
Try for Western Conference
Championship Titles of 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — University of Chicago, which in the 24 years of lawn tennis as a recognized sport of Western intercollegiate conference athletics, has won the singles championship 10 times, and the doubles title 13 times, has another good team this spring. A brisk practice season has culminated in selection of a two-man team for a series of dual matches. The competition for places on the team was very keen, six tennis players of marked merit trying out.

The quantity of good material in tennis at Chicago is in marked contrast to the situation in other sports, where the ranks of athletes have been in many cases depleted of even second-class performers. The other conference universities are probably none of them so well off for fast tennis players as the Maroon, and this also makes things look propitious for Chicago.

The regularly elected tennis captain for 1918, C. G. Clark, is now in France, and the team at the very start of its practice season, three weeks ago, chose his successor. The new leader is Bernard Nath '19. The rest of the squad includes Benson Littmann '19, Ruthven Pike '20, H. H. Jamieson '20, and Samuel Fogelson '19. Of these, Nath, Littmann, Pike and Kramer play the fastest games. The work of Nath and Littmann particularly is valuable to the team, for these two players have competed as a doubles team for some years, in tournament and other matches, and probably are a more seasoned doubles pair than any rival conference college possesses. Brotherton and Jamieson, as alternates, add still more to the strength of the team.

In singles, Pike is the peer of either Nath or Littmann. He was runnerup for the high school tennis championship in several meets three years ago, finishing next to the intercollegiate champion of the 1915 University of Chicago preparatory school meet, and at that time his game was only the indication of what it is now. Pike has developed wonderfully since he played on the freshman team, and won his numerals last spring. He is a tall youth, and profits much by his length of arm and limb. He plays his best in back court, where he has a vigorous defense, and hits his returns with true, sweeping strokes. He is not nearly as good a doubles player as singles. He has a twist service which is a bother to any opponent.

Nath, the captain, also has the advantage of height. His team mate, Littmann, is more stockily built, but both are agile and cover the court well. Together, they make a hard combination to beat. In doubles, Kramer is almost a good all-around player as the three mentioned, and probably would do better than Pike in doubles. The members of the Chicago tennis squad all have developed their game on the courts of this city. Five of the seven are former high school players here. Nath and Littmann represented Wendell Phillips High School in tennis before entering the university. Pike played at University High, the preparatory school department to the University of Chicago, then shifted to Hyde Park Public High School, and won laurels for that school in a couple of intercollegiate tournaments. Kramer and Jamieson both played for University High. Brotherton played high school tennis in Omaha, his home, but has added much to his game since playing in Chicago.

The Chicago tennis coach is Dr. D. B. Reed, one of the officers of the university department of athletics. "We have as good a chance to win the conference tennis championship as any one," Dr. Reed told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Nath, Pike and Littmann are three fast players. The men on the squad are so evenly matched it is hard to tell who will finally compose Chicago's team. Our material looks as good as any, and if the men get the proper practice between now and the date of the conference tournament which will come early this season, they should certainly give a good account of themselves against the rest of the field."

The conference tennis tournament this year certainly cannot be expected to result in such spectacular play as in the previous seasons, when the western intercollegiate title was competed for and won by such well-known players as W. T. Hayes of Cornell College; John Adams Seifried of St. Lawrence; and J. J. Armstrong, Minnesota. P. E. Gardner, A. L. Green Jr., A. M. Squair and A. Lindauer, Chicago. The members of the Maroon team this season are younger and less finished performers than were those star players, when they captured the titles of the past, and this spring there will not be the spur of such competition as that of former years, before war called the athletes away.

CATCHER MCGRAW RELEASED
BOSTON, Mass. — Willard McGraw, a catcher, was released Monday by the Boston National League Baseball Club to the Jersey City club, and Fred Bailey, the outfielder Manager Stallings has been carrying for the past two seasons, was sent to the Toronto Club, both on an optional agreement.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Atlanta 4, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans-Memphis postponed.
Mobile 4, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 4, Chattanooga 1.

SOMERVILLE HAS
GOOD OUTLOOK

Coach Dickerman Declares Prospects for Strong Baseball Team Brighter Than at Outset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SOMERVILLE, Mass. — Somerville high school's prospects for a successful year on the diamond this season have brightened considerably according to Coach Charles Dickerman, who declares that he likes the look of his baseball team better every time he sees it in action. At the outset of the season, Somerville's prospects of a strong championship contender was anything but bright, for Capt. C. P. Conlon was the only veteran available to start the season. However, its victories over the Rindge Technical School and Malden High were decisive, and the nine now looks the part of a title-aspiring outfit.

A deplorable lack of candidates for the nine was the first obstacle which Coach Dickerman faced, but after a lengthy scrutiny of the athletic roll, some promising-looking material was uncovered, and from the work of the team thus far this spring, it can be seen that the Red and Blue school is not to be overlooked in the suburban league race this year.

For pitchers the coach has a pair of right-handed candidates, who, he predicts, will cause opposing batsmen lots of trouble. The men are Steven Patten '19 and William McGrath '20. The latter is considered to be the better boxman, however, and will be used in the league games, while Patten will be called upon from time to time to step into the box when Somerville has games scheduled on successive days. Besides being pitchers of ability, these players are outfielders of no mean caliber and will be seen in practically every game of the season.

Coach Dickerman has little to concern him in the catching department of the nine, as D. J. Donaldson has been doing all of the receiving this spring, and a steady improvement has been noticeable in his work. His throwing has been one of the features of the practice sessions, and he holds the opening base-runners close to the stations. He is quite proficient with the bat, in fact, his ability in this department was a large factor in helping him to win a place as a regular.

The infield was developed from practically new recruits, but from the appearance in the games played so far, and the great improvement which the inner defense has shown, it is expected that by mid-season a smooth working combination will be representing the Red and Blue. Covering first base the coach has J. J. Rfordan, a lineman of last fall's eleven. He has shown considerable ability and is a consistent hitter.

At second base, H. Dowd has been playing a fine fielding game, while on the offense he has shown that he can be depended upon in the pinch. M. Toulouso '19 has been covering the shortstop territory in grand style and is also a dependable man at the bat. S. P. Bent '19 has been assigned to third base by the coach, and is doing well there. Bent was a member of the nine in 1917, but was unable to respond to the first call for candidates this spring. He has shown that he has not lost any of his former ability at handling hits in his domain, while his throws across the diamond are as full of snap as formerly.

The outfield berths are being held by Captain Conlon, Herbert Treat and Steven Patten. Conlon in center field has retained all of the speed of previous years and the coach believes that in this player he has one of the best fielders to be found in the Suburban League. Treat has shown remarkable improvement both in his fielding and batting and the coach and captain are certain that he can be depended upon.

Other members of the squad who have shown themselves to be prominent players and who will be retained for the season are E. T. Collins '20, W. B. Johnson '20, G. F. Donalde '18, A. H. West '19, Charles Pierce '18 and A. A. Miers '19.

H. F. M'HAON LEAVES
NEBRASKA SQUAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb. — With the withdrawal of H. F. McMahon, sprinter, hurdler and all-around runner, from the University of Nebraska to take up work in the Oklahoma oil fields, the prospects of Nebraska's winning the Missouri Valley Conference meet look much less rosy than immediately after the victory of Nebraska over Iowa State, April 27. It is now figured at Nebraska that the University of Missouri has the best chances of winning.

Nebraska had figured out that the Scarlet and Cream could win the meet with a score of 45 points; the winding score last year being 42 points. But with McMahon out, it seems hardly possible that the Nebraska athletes can run up that number of points.

HASKELL DIRECTOR ENLISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan. — A. M. Venne, for six years physical director and manager of athletics of the Haskell Indian Institute, has resigned to take up war work with the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Venne has left here for Camp Travis, Texas. It is understood that he is to be a special secretary for the Indian soldiers at this camp, where there are now over 500 Red Men in the service. Before coming to Haskell, Mr. Venne was physical director at Carlisle for several years following his graduation from that school.



H. H. Sallee, pitcher for New York Giants

CHELSEA WINS A
FOOTBALL TITLE

Definitely Secures the Championship of the London Combination by Winding Up With Victory Over Clapton Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England. — The Chelsea Association Football Club definitely secured the championship of the London Combination on April 6, winding up their program with a victory over Clapton Orient by 6 goals to 1. Fulham, who up to Easter seemed likely to secure the honors of the competition, but who eventually finished third, defeated Woolwich Arsenal, 2 to 1. The honor of second place this season falls to West Ham, last season's leaders, with 49 points as against Chelsea's 50. Their concluding game, with Crystal Palace, yielded the remarkable score of 11 goals to 0, seven of which were from the boot of S. Puddefoot, the West Ham center. Tottenham Hotspurs and Brentford gained full points against Millwall, 1 to 0, and Queen's Park Rangers, 6 to 2. Complete record of London Combination results for the season of 1917-18 follow:

	Pld.	Won	Drn.	Lost	Pts.	For	Agst
Chelsea	36	21	8	7	59	82	59
West Ham	36	20	9	7	49	103	51
Fulham	36	20	7	9	47	75	60
Tottenham Hotspurs	36	20	7	9	46	88	58
The Arsenal	36	16	12	8	48	76	62
Brentford	36	16	3	17	35	81	94
Queen's Park Rangers	36	14	2	20	30	48	73
Crystal Palace	36	13	4	19	30	54	83
Millwall	36	12	4	20	29	33	74
Clapton Orient	36	2	4	30	8	34	104

The subsidiary competitions of the league were continued in Lancashire and the Midlands. There were no unusually large scores and several games were drawn, or won merely by an odd goal. In Lancashire Stoke played a goal-less draw with Manchester United, and Burnley shared the honors with Preston North End, the present leaders. Liverpool beat South Port, 2 to 0. Everton won at Stockport, 1 to 0. Manchester City were just a goal too good for Burnley Port Vale, and Oldham defeated Bolton Wanderers 2 to 1. A score of 4 goals to 1 gave Blackpool and Rochdale the victory against Blackburn Rovers and Bury.

There were three drawn games in the Midlands section, and in each case the score was 1 all. Sheffield United vs. Bransley; Sheffield-Wednesday vs. Rotherham County; and Bradford City vs. Huddersfield Town provided these results. Leeds City just won at Bradford by 2 to 1. Grimby Town and Nott Forest gained the verdict by 2 goals to 0 against Lincoln City and Leicester Fosse. Three goals were scored by Birmingham against Notts County's two.

Glasgow Rangers and Glasgow Celtic placed their strongest teams in the field on Saturday against Motherwell and Hibernians. Each of these prominent teams, who are fighting hard for an advantage in the championship table of the Scottish League (and are at present on level terms), were fully stretched. The Rangers just got home by 2 to 1 and the Celtic won, 2 to 0.

Queen's Park concluded their League program with a drawn game at Falkirk, and established a record for themselves in finishing so near the top as they have done—about seventh in the table. Kilmarnock were badly beaten by Hamilton Academicals, 4 to 1. Greenock Morton scored the only goal of the game with Ayr United. Heart of Midlothian won on the Third Lanark ground, 3 to 2, and Dumbarton drew with Partick Thistle, 1 to 1. In a special match for the benefit of war funds, Clydebank beat the Airdrieonians, 2 to 1.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES
IN MIXED DOUBLES

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A championship tournament in mixed doubles for husbands and wives will be played on the courts of the New York Tennis Club here beginning June 13, under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. Mrs. T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, Mrs. Marshall McLain of New York, Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston, Mrs. Edward Raymond of New York, and other former national champions, paired with their husbands, stand as eligibles.

England has held a championship of this kind for many years. To conform to the English custom the American tournament is to be designated as a National Championship next year.

QUIMET TO PLAY IN WEST
CHICAGO, Ill. — Sergt. Francis Quimet, western amateur golf champion, will take part in two exhibitions here. He will play with Charles Evans Jr., national open and amateur champion, against J. M. Barnes, western open champion, and W. C. Hagan of Rochester, N. Y., former national open champion. The contests will take place early in July.

	Pld.	Won	Drn.	Lost	Pts.	For	Agst
Chelsea	36	21	8	7	59	82	59
West Ham	36	20	9	7	49	103	51
Fulham	36	20	7	9	47	75	60
Tottenham Hotspurs	36	20	7	9	46	88	58
The Arsenal	36	16	12	8	48	76	62
Brentford	36	16	3	17	35	81	94
Queen's Park Rangers	36	14	2	20	30	48	73
Crystal Palace	36	13	4	19	30	54	83
Millwall	36	12	4	20	29	33	74
Clapton Orient	36	2	4	30	8	34	104

WOMEN HOLD BENEFIT
GOLF TOURNAMENT

BOSTON, Mass. — The open medal play handicap golf tournament at The Country Club, Monday, held for the benefit of war relief purposes, under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, was disappointing in the matter of entries, but a success in so far as scores were concerned. Only 20 women entered.

Miss Anna Nason of The Country Club turned in a round of 94 for the low gross and the best net was taken away by Miss M. G. Ward of Commonwealth. Miss Ward's card was a 50 out and 50 in, her handicap of 15 bringing her down to 85.

Miss Nason required 94 to the turn after a fine start and came home in 44, helped greatly by a 3 on the long first across the polo field, the second time she played it, and another 3 at the seventh, or, as they played the course Monday, the eighteenth hole.

	Out	In	Gr	Net
Miss M. G. Ward	50	50	100	15
Mrs. Ralph Hammer	51	44	95	9
Mrs. G. B. Johnson	44	51	95	9
Miss Anna Nason	49	45	94	6
Miss Edith Stevens	49	45	94	6
Mrs. E. A. Fletcher	51	49	100	9
Mrs. H. L. Dana	54	57	111	18
Mrs. E. T. Brown	56	56	112	18
Mrs. E. T. Aldrich	49	56	105	10
Mrs. Dorothy Crosby	51	50	101	6
Mrs. Paul Kene	51	49	100	12
Mrs. R. S. Stackpole	58	58	116	18
Miss L. A. Wells	55	52	107	7
Miss Marjorie Young	51	51	102	11
Mrs. A. Loring	56	53	109	13
Mrs. C. J. Chapman	61	59	120	18
Miss Alice Stackpole	62	60	122	17
Mrs. C. J. Rich	61	56	117	11

COLUMBIA VS. YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — A battle royal is expected to take place here today when the Columbia University lawn tennis team meets the Yale varsity in their dual meet. Neither team has as yet been defeated this season and the winner of this match will be in line for the intercollegiate team championship of the East.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts	Wn	1917
Boston	12	6	667	492	
Cleveland	9	7	563	444	
Chicago	7	6	538	447	
New York	9	8	529	471	
Detroit	6	8	500	400	
Philadelphia	6	9	490	429	
St. Louis	6	9	490	400	
Washington	6	10	475	332	

RESULTS MONDAY

New York 10, Boston 1.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 3.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 7.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NEW YORK DEFEATS
BOSTON CLUB, 10 TO 3

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The New York American League Baseball Club made a clean sweep of their three-game series with the Boston club, winning the last game of the series here Monday, 10 to 3. The New York batters drove Mays into retirement in the fifth inning, and hit Jones equally hard. G. H. Ruth, who substituted at first base for Hohlitzell of Boston, drove his second home run into the right field stand in successive games. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	1	x	—10	13	0
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3	10	3

Batteries — Mogridge and Hannah
Mays, Jones and Agnew. Losing pitcher—
Mays.

Batteries — Mogridge and Hannah; Mays, Jones and Agnew. Losing pitcher — Mays.

CHICAGO DEFEATS CLEVELAND

Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Chicago 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 — 6 11 1
Cleveland 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 4 9 1

Batteries — Benz, Faber and Schalk; Coubme, Enzman and O'Neill. Winning pitcher — Benz. Losing pitcher — Coubme.

DETROIT DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Detroit 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 3 0 — 11 12 5
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 — 3 5 0

Batteries — Erickson and Yello; Davenport, Leifeld, Houck and Nunamaker. Hale. Losing pitcher — Davenport.

WASHINGTON WINS, 11 TO 7

Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Washington 1 2 3 0 2 1 1 1 — 11 12 5
Philadelphia 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 — 7 11 2

Batteries — Ayres and Almsmith; Gregg, Geary, Shea and McAvoy. Losing pitcher — Geary.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts	Wn	1917
New York	11	4	938	667	
Chicago	11	4	733	556	
Pittsburgh	8	7	553	368	
Philadelphia	8	8	500	538	
Cincinnati	8	11	421	369	
Brooklyn	6	10	375	300	
St. Louis	6	11	353	388	
Boston	3	13	187	455	

RESULTS MONDAY

New York 8, Boston 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

GIANTS EASILY WIN
FROM BOSTON BRAVES

BOSTON, Mass. — The New York Giants had no difficulty in making it three straight victories over the Boston Braves Monday afternoon by taking the final game of their series at Braves Field, 8 to 4. Sallee pitched for the winners, and with the exception of the third inning, kept the 12 hits which were made off him well scattered.

Canavan pitched for the Boston club, and did fairly well, five of the New York runs being made after his team-mates had had a chance to retire the side by a double play. The batting of Zimmerman for New York and Wilson for Boston featured the contest. The score:

score:													
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E	
New York	...	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	—8	13	1	
Boston		0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—4	12	3	
Batteries—Sallee and Rariden; Canavan													
and Wilson. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.													
Time—1h. 55m.													

Batteries — Sallee and Rariden; Canavan and Wilson. Umpires — Moran and Rigler. Time — 1h. 55m.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 7 TO 2

Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Pittsburgh 1 2 3 0 2 1 0 0 — 7 14 4
Chicago 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 — 2 7 1

Batteries — Hamilton and Archer; Hendrix, Walker and Elliott. Losing pitcher — Hendrix.

BROOKLYN GETS SHUT OUT

Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 2 2
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 1 2

Batteries — Griner and Wheat; Oeschger and Adams. Burns.

ST. LOUIS BEATS CINCINNATI

Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 — 7 11 3
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1 4 1

Batteries — Ames and Snyder; Smith and Wingo.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England. — Yorkshire rugby football games under Northern Union rules were practically brought to a close, as far as league fixtures are concerned, on Saturday, April 6, only the championship games between the four leading clubs remaining. Leeds wound up with a victory over Hull Kingston Rovers by 25 points to 0 and Dewsbury beat Hunslet 24 to 15. In Lancashire St. Helens Recreation lost to Wigan by 6 to 2.

YINGLING'S APPEAL DENIED

LEBANON, O. — The local draft board of Warren County decided Monday that circumstances do not justify reopening the case of Earl Yingling, pitcher for the Washington American League Baseball Club, who had asked that he be given a new classification.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

St. Paul 10, Kansas City 4.
Louisville 4, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 7, Toledo 2.
Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 4 (12 innings).

PICKUPS

King of Pittsburgh made the only home run recorded in the National League yesterday.

Fletcher of the New York Giants is playing a brilliant game at short-stop again this season.

Yesterday was the first time in 10 starts that the Chicago Cubs had lost a championship game.

Ty Cobb is rapidly getting into championship batting form. Yesterday he made three hits in five times at bat.

THE BOLSHEVIKI
AND RURAL RUSSIA

Lenine Propaganda Seeks Peasants' Support When Idle Workers Leave Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—"The Bolsheviki difficulties are making them turn to the peasants," so Paul Erlo, the special correspondent of the Matin, states at the beginning of a long article on the conditions at present prevailing in Russia. The closing of the factories, throwing thousands out of work, and the lack of food from which all classes of society are suffering has brought about such a disillusionment in those very places where formerly they had most influence that the Bolsheviki are alarmed at the suspicion and ill will shown toward them in those centers in which almost boundless belief in Lenine formerly prevailed.

What increases their uneasiness is the departure from Moscow and Petrograd, for their distant homes, of numbers of those workers who reduced to enforced idleness who were formerly among their most faithful followers. Faced by this situation they are endeavoring to find new adherents and for this purpose they are turning from the town workers toward the rural population which for the most part has not so far been reached by their propaganda.

Lenine failed to impose his theories on the first peasant congress, numbering 4153 deputies. The congress of peasants held in Petrograd in December approved his action, but it was composed, for the most part, of Bolsheviki who had been specially made the mandataries of the agrarian organizations.

Not having found among these peasants delegates the assistance he needed for spreading his ideas among the moujiks, Lenine sent emissaries into the country districts, who increased the anarchy which prevailed there without managing to share in the spoils taken from the rich proprietors. In a number of places Lenine's messengers were even received as enemies, and their efforts met with no success.

The Bolsheviki are now hoping they will have their revenge. They are relying on the remobilized troops who are getting back to their homes, and on the artisans who have left the big towns to gather the peasants under the flag of the Soviets.

Paul Erlo declares that Lenine, who is given to swift enthusiasms, already sees Russia divided up into a number of communist centers whose actions he can control; rather a case, possibly, of mistaking his wishes for facts. The fact is that since the revolution the villages have been in a state of anarchy.

The scenes which took place in so many places where the peasants learned that they were going to get possession of the land are still vividly remembered. Robbery and incendiarism and worse were rife. Without considering how far the future constitution would approve of the scheme of agrarian reform established by the Prince Lvoff, the peasants made sure of the division of property of which they had been given a glimpse, and the Cadets were powerless to protect the landowners, who no longer dared show themselves upon their properties.

Brute force triumphed in the country districts, and in their ignorance the peasants destroyed what they could not share among themselves, and as they were not quite certain that the land they had taken possession of would remain theirs, they stopped cultivating it. The Revolutionary Socialists, by way of making themselves popular, encouraged the peasants in their excesses and told them that if they took possession of the land the Cadets would think twice before depriving them of it. Such advice was welcome and was put into practice.

The famous decrees of Mr. Tchernoff, recognizing the seizure of the land by the peasants, only served to legalize and develop abuses, and to render the conflict, which already divided the provinces, more acute. The peasant committees, on which every one wished to serve, led to further abuses, and the majority complained of the way in which some of those composing them took advantage of their position to serve their own ends.

Lenine, so Paul Erlo declares, wishes to make this army of discontented people listen to him, and he will leave no stone unturned to achieve success. On a plea of uniting the dissatisfied peasants he will try to induce them to refer their grievances to the local Soviets, which he will ask them to uphold, and in this way he hopes to gain authority in the country.

The former soldiers are likely, on their return to their homes, to demand the constitution of Soviets, of which they would themselves form the nucleus, and these bodies would soon decree a fresh division of land. The workmen, whose return no one expected, would also wish to make themselves felt and the result was likely to be more divisions among the peasants.

The soldiers are, it is said, provided with rifles and ammunition, and Paul Erlo considers that the influence of the Bolsheviki among them may have the effect of bringing sad echoes to the villages of the class struggles of the big towns, and that the peasants would be likely to fight among themselves for the possession of the land which their idleness might then induce them to leave uncultivated. It is through these disturbances, inevitable, so he considers, that Paul Erlo thinks Lenine is hoping to obtain acceptance of his views by the masses of the peasants.

ITALIAN FRANCHISE REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Signor Salandra's recent expression of opinion on the desirability of altering the franchise laws with the object of giving the vote

to soldiers who had seen a certain amount of active service, even although they might not have attained their majority, have induced some of the advocates of woman's suffrage to approach the former Premier on the subject of votes for women. A deputation of representative women belonging to Rome and Milan, who are members of the Woman's Suffrage Federation recently received by Signor Salandra, informed him that they had not intended to press for the granting of the vote to women during the war, but that as changes in the electoral laws were being discussed, they could not countenance a reform in these laws which did not consider the extension of the franchise to women.

DESTROYER ACTION
OFF DUNKIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In the dark hours preceding dawn on March 21 the British destroyers Botha (Commander Roger L'E. M. Rede, R.N.) and Morris (Lieut.-Commander Percy R. P. Percival, R.N.) and the three French destroyers, Mehl, Magon and Boudier were on patrol in the eastern waters of the channel, when a sudden outburst of firing was heard to the northward. Vivid flashes of gunfire out to sea made it plain that the enemy was engaged upon a futile bombardment of the crumbling bathing sheds of the allied force promptly made for the flashes at full speed, led by Botha. A star shell fired in an endeavor to light up the enemy and obtain their range, however, merely had the effect of quelling the bombardment and scattering the raiders, who were never seen again.

The patrolling force then proceeded to search to the northward in the hope of intercepting any divisions of the enemy who had ventured more into mid-channel. Star shells were fired at intervals, for the night was misty, and presently one of these, bursting ahead, revealed the shadowy outline of a force of enemy destroyers and torpedo boats sneaking off through the darkness in the direction of their base.

The Botha challenged and an unfamiliar reply winked at them out of the night; the next instant British and French were pouring a heavy fire into the enemy. For a few minutes a grim little fight ensued; the Allies rapidly overhauled the raiders and set the darkness ablaze with flashes of gunfire and blazing wreckage flying broadcast from shell bursting on impact. None of the German torpedoes found their mark, but the Morris, emerging from a smoke screen flung out by the fleeing enemy, cut off a German destroyer of a large type and torpedoed her at 500 yards range. She blew up and sank almost immediately, heeling over amid clouds of steam and vanishing stern first.

In the meanwhile, Botha's main steam pipe had been severed by a stray shell and she immediately commenced to lose her way through the water. Her commander fired both torpedoes at the leading boats, and putting his helm hard over, rammed the fourth boat in the line cleanly amidships. His speed had dropped considerably, but it sufficed to drive the knife-edged bows on the Botha clean through, cutting the enemy completely in half. Botha then swung round and attempted to repeat the coup on the next astern; the Hun succeeded in eluding the Botha's onslaught, but fell a victim to the French destroyers. She lay disabled and ablaze and they closed and pounded the flaming wreck with torpedo and gun fire.

Morris by this time had relinquished the pursuit, having lost the quarry in the smoke and mist; she returned to the scene of action and took her sister in tow, while the French destroyers circled round in the gray dawn picking up prisoners. From statements made by these, it appears that no less than 18 torpedo craft had sallied forth for the raid. They were unhesitatingly attacked and rather badly mauled by two British and French destroyers, and fled.

The adventures of the remaining 15 were by no means terminated when they quitted French waters, leaving three of their number behind. A squadron of the R. N. A. S. bombing machines, proceeding up the coast on business, sighted the homing German flotillas and fell upon them—or rather suffered their bombs to do so. They reported having completely thrown the enemy into disorder and scattered them in all directions. A squadron of enemy seaplanes that had gone out at dawn to look for the wanderers then encountered the escort fighters of the bombing machines, and in a very short time had their numbers reduced by four. Of these, three were accounted for by one British pilot.

It must have been with feelings of more than ordinary relief that the German torpedo force sighted the long gray mole of Ostend Harbor through the morning mist. But even then they had yet another ordeal to face. Something rushed across the face of the water in a cloud of spray apparently from nowhere, a sinister unseen thing traveling at incredible speed. A torpedo struck the stern of one of the German destroyers, and the cloud of spray tore away through shell and bullets, unscathed, and vanished in the mist.

MINNESOTA PLANS
DRY RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A campaign to elect a member of the Legislature favorable to ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment is being conducted by the Minnesota Dry Federation and the State Anti-Saloon League. Leaders of both organizations are confident the amendment will be ratified at the regular session in January. The last Legislature defeated a statutory prohibition bill, but passed one to submit a state prohibition amendment to the voters at the general election next fall.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Over There Theater League

When Winthrop Ames concluded his address upon the needs of the Y. M. C. A. entertainment work in France, at a recent mass meeting in New York City, practically the entire audience of 2000 actors and actresses placed their talents at the disposal of the committee of the newly formed Over There Theater League. Hundreds of others offered their services by letter and telegraph. From among these volunteers selection will be made largely of those who are experienced in entertaining the audience practically without assistance of scenery or other accessories, for there isn't a pound of carrying capacity on the trains and motor transports to spare for non-essential baggage. Usually these entertainers will find no theater to work in; but a platform of some sort improvised at one end of the Y. M. C. A. hut. The soldiers have a rousing welcome for any sort of entertainment so long as it is good of its kind. E. H. Sothorn, who recently returned with Mr. Ames from a survey of the amusement needs of the camps in France, says that the boys do not expect merely the very amusing but they do ask something vigorously human. Thus he gave the closest scene from "Hamlet" on several occasions. One incident amused him greatly because of the way coincidence, that old-time butt of theatrical criticism, was involved. He had just reached the queen's line

"O what a rash and bloody deed is this!"

when a sergeant called from the door, "Attention! Air raid! Lights out!" At the request of the officer in charge Mr. Sothorn continued his recitation in the dark. That finished, he began Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and precisely when he reached the end of the line

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat"

the bugler outside sounded the call to signify that the raid was over. As the lights went up there was a roar of laughter over the patness of the two interruptions, but there could scarcely have been anyone who did not feel something of a thrill along with the humor of it all.

War Zone Papers

Besides the Stars and Stripes, the official organ of the American Expeditionary Force, the soldiers' own papers include Plane News, which is devoted to the activities of the aviation camps. It was in Plane News that the following appreciation appeared of an American singer who has made several tours of the soldier's camps, both in England and France:

"Elsie Janis favored us with a visit that will not be forgotten. Through her singing and dancing she has brought back to us memories of the great American comedy just as it has always been, and we have realized from her wit and humor that our living routine, what and humor has occupied."

"In the category of 'eligibles' for the fighting forces there are many persons anxious to do their bit in whatever way they can. It is our idea that the work carried on by Miss Janis and many others filling similar capacities, is of vast importance to the morale of an army, especially when the army is composed of men who have only recently sacrificed almost every single thing that was a part of his happiness program at home."

Members of the American Expeditionary Force have truly to be thankful for the American speakers and theatrical geniuses who have traveled so far and endured so much that their men over here might have at least some part of the pleasures that were theirs in home life."

The War Chest Plan

Notwithstanding the practical objections of the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. authorities, a number of cities in the United States are taking up the war chest plan of pooling all contributions for relief work, and calling all citizens to make regular monthly contributions to this pool. An unhappy phase of the launching of this war chest plan in some of the cities is the manner in which it has been initiated. Instead of proceeding in a legitimate and orderly fashion, that is, holding a mass meeting and choosing a representative committee, two or three men appoint themselves a "patriotic committee," and proceed to hold a "patriotic census." In one Massachusetts city recently, the census was held on the strength of its pretensions of assisting the third Liberty Loan, but the ultimate object was to blend in this census wave with the war chest plan. Having obtained the signatures of a large proportion of the citizens to a paper sponsored by an anonymous committee, this committee sought next to obtain a pledge from each of these signers to contribute a regular monthly amount to the war chest. In many cases the signer felt himself already under obligations, having accepted a button to wear in his coat, and a paper banner to hang in his window. The great objection to the war chest plan, that some contributors prefer to have a say as to where their money goes, is one that could not be met by the war chest committees, if they did not know that a sufficiently large number of persons are so mentally lazy as to consider that when they toss a dollar into a basket their full duty has been done. It is pretty clearly established that this war chest plan is being resorted to because certain war relief funds cannot make a success of their drives. To take their "share" from a general pool thus becomes as easy for these relief activities as it is easy for the lazy contributor. The whole thing almost simmers down to some such fatuous formula as "Wear a button and win the war," when the

takers of the patriotic census approach the householder with this anonymous proposition. No patriotic movement, surely, unless it is tainted by selfishness of some sort, need resort to subterfuge.

MESSAGES ACKNOWLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following replies have been sent by the Prime Minister to messages received from M. Venizelos and Signor Orlando. In his message to the Italian Premier Mr. Lloyd George says:

Please accept the most cordial thanks of the British Government and people for your message of encouragement and confidence which has been much appreciated here. The British Army was never in higher spirits or more confident than it is today. These days of trial can only serve to unite more closely and permanently the peoples who are fighting side by side for the cause of right against the tyrannous aggression of militarist power. We have only to stand firm to make certain that ere long freedom will be restored to the world.

The British Premier's message to M. Venizelos is as follows: I wish to thank you on behalf of the British Government and people for the message you have sent in this time of stress. You will be glad to know that the British Army is in splendid spirits. We too share your confidence that the purpose of a militarist enemy will be defeated, and that liberty and justice for all peoples will ere long triumph once more.

THE JUDGES' ACT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the Canadian Senate, a bill amending the Judges' Act has been given its second reading. The main provisions of the bill is that a judge, upon being retired, shall receive a pension of only two-thirds of his salary, instead of the full amount as at present. The other provisions are: 1. That no judge shall be permitted to act as a member of any commission, except as a member of any board of committee appointed under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labor Act, or of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. 2. That every judge shall in the month of December in each year file with the Minister of Justice a statement to the effect that he has complied with the terms of the foregoing law, or if not, the manner in which he has departed from it. Any judge who fails to file such a statement shall have his salary withheld.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Philip Joseph Doherty, who has been assigned by William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads of the United States, to head a section of that new organ of administration which will protect the property of shippers, has been an important agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in charge of its division of safety. He was born and grew up in Charlestown (Boston), Mass., went to the Boston public schools, studied law at Boston University and had a career as a local political leader, serving in the board of aldermen, on the water board and as assistant district attorney of Suffolk County. It was on the basis of his record in this latter post that he joined the United States Department of Justice, and was assigned to a special line of work that carried him into all sections of the country to aid in prosecutions under the Safety Appliance Law. Later he figured as a special aid when the Employers' Liability Act was before the courts, and when the Department of Justice finally turned its attention to investigation of the administration of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he was called in. His work in this new post will be to coordinate all the federal, state and local agencies that can be lined up to safeguard goods in transit and to punish persons guilty of theft of freight and express matter.

Sir Harry Johnson, C.M.G., K.C.B., the well-known explorer and administrator, is inseparably associated with Africa and African problems, now so much to the fore. Probably few people know that, in his youth, he studied painting at the Royal Academy and in France. In 1884 he commanded an expedition of the Royal Society to Mount Kilimanjaro. He also led the expedition to Lake Nyassa and Tanganyika which resulted in the founding of the British Central African Protectorate. He was successively vice-consul in the Cameroons, acting consul in the Niger Coast Protectorate, consul for the Province of Mozambique. He was also consul-general of Tunis, after which he was appointed commander-in-chief and consul-general for the Protectorate of Uganda. Sir Harry Johnson has written many books dealing with Africa, including various bluebooks and reports of West, Central, North and East Africa. Last year he published a volume on "The Black Man's Part in the War." He is a frequent contributor to various English periodicals.

George E. Kelleher, who is to have special charge of the New England division of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of

Justice, has been tested while serving as a special United States district attorney for Massachusetts, with assignment to war work. He is a graduate of Brown University, and of the law school of Georgetown University. For 10 years he has worked for the national Government in aiding the federal district attorneys of the New England district in prosecuting persons and corporations evading the Anti-Trust Law.

Stoddard King, Yale 1914, author of the popular war song, "There's a Long, Long Trail," to whom judges have just awarded the Francis Joseph Vernon prize of \$100 for the best poem expressive of Yale ideals, is a journalist in Spokane, Wash. He will share the award and distinction with Alonzo Elliott, Yale '13, composer of the music, who has caused the song to find its way to the hearts of the people. Both words and music were composed before the war began, but they have since been seized upon to express the mood of the American volunteer, selected soldier and regular as he voyages forth to Europe to fight for civilization.

Owen J. Roberts, formerly assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, and a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, has been designated by the United States Department of Justice to take charge of all sedition, treason, and disloyalty prosecutions in the eastern federal Pennsylvania district. Mr. Roberts has a high reputation as a vigorous, shrewd, and tenacious lawyer, who is not likely to be deceived or wheedled into any policy of leniency, of which there have been cases in some districts.

CHICAGO ACTS ON
LIQUOR QUESTION

Move to Repeal Ordinance Allowing Bar Permits Lost—Issuance of Licenses Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago's City Council has voted down a resolution to repeal the ordinance allowing special bar permits, as had been requested by the Federal Government, but it has passed an ordinance suspending the issuance of such liquor license privileges during the war.

Those aldermen who wished to pass Alderman J. J. Fisher's move for absolute repeal of the special bar permits were defeated 49 to 15 on a motion to table. A discussion ensued, in which Alderman John Toman, who led the fight to table the repeal resolution, charged that reformers had no "corner on patriotism."

Alderman A. A. McCormick, recognized for his leadership in fighting for public betterment, told fellow councilmen: "A few weeks ago, you sent resolutions to President Wilson pledging assistance in helping the Government in every way. The first request the Government makes, you accede to in a questionable manner."

Other aldermen cited the action taken in Philadelphia, where the Government, after the city officials did not take proper police precautions, took the administration of things on itself.

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Embroidery Buttons Hemstitching Finishing
Braiding Buttonholes Sewing Potpourri
Home, M. 1286
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South Side Location, 3022 Trower Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.
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PRINTING COMPANY
CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

The Blouse Shop



Blouse of white voile
trimmed with hand work
and real filet lace—\$17.50.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
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Style Show
of Boys'
Wash Suits
on
Living Models
Friday Afternoon
May 10
at Three O'Clock

Wool Brothers
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
KANSAS CITY

Silver Laundry Company
Established 21 Years
Silver Service is Satisfactory
LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
ALSO TOWELS, APRONS
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NAHIGIAN BROS.
Oriental Rugs
Also Expert Repairing and
Cleaning
220 E. 11th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main
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SOROSIS SHOES
We are daily receiving new models
in Boots and Pumps and Oxfords.
Boots 7.00 to 15.00
Pumps and Oxfords 5.00 to 10.00

"The Sign
of Better
Luggage and
Leather Goods"
Our Repair
Department
is at your
Disposal

L-U-C-E TRUNK CO.
1026 Main St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

We Are Equipped
To Handle MEN'S Clothes Only
Positively darn hose, sew on buttons and re-
turn each article in complete repair without
additional charge.
THE BACKLOR'S LAUNDRY COMPANY
"For the Sterner Sex Exclusively"
2004-2006 BROADWAY
Home Phone 6015-6016 Main
Bell Phone 3811 Grand

National City Bank
914 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
STRONG—CONSERVATIVE
Capital
Surplus
Profits
\$2,000,000.00
Your Business Invited

The "West's" Finest and most
up-to-date milk plant is now open
for your inspection.
On Gilliam Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and
retail.
Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones South 351

YOU CAN'T FORGET
ABC
FIREPROOF
KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ACTIVITY HOLDS
IN SHOE MARKET

Boston Trading Brisk, Prices of Footwear, Hides and Leather Firm and Likely to Go Higher — Labor Shortage Serious

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Although the Boston shoe market gives evidences of unusual activity and strength, there are some who believe that there is a spasmodic element in it which will soon depress conditions to a more normal basis. Perhaps it is well that conservatism is willing to assert itself and face the criticism hurled upon it, for at most it can do no harm, and might prove sufficiently influential to prevent a so-called runaway market.

Representative manufacturers reveal conditions which will affect many of the wholesale distributors, for statements show that there are more overstocked factories today than has been the case for many years. One manufacturer says: "The greatest problem the jobbers may have to solve this coming summer is in getting merchandise to satisfy their own requirements and obligations already assumed." Among the factories several are found to be sold up to Oct. 1, and a few beyond that date. Moreover, the manufacturers are confronted with a leather activity consequent upon government contracts of huge proportions which indicate no delay.

The domestic demand for footwear is assuming a lively aspect, and orders for the fall and winter trade are coming without much solicitation, some of which manufacturers are holding, hoping that a way will open whereby deliveries will be avoided.

The circumstances which brought this situation are manifold, most, if not all of which seem to be beyond control. But the main reason is the lack of shoemakers for which there appears to be no remedy at present, or in the near future. Therefore, manufacturers seeing no relief from those conditions, decline to obligate themselves to fill surplus orders while they exist.

Buyers are selecting the better grades of footwear giving the cheaper shoes little attention. This centralizes leather buying, making it difficult to secure stock or place contracts for early delivery with that degree of certainty so essential to a manufacturing plant.

Today colors are having the major part of the demand, about the only black at all, active being patent leather. The color feature is all the more remarkable from the fact that it is prominent from the infants' sizes up to the adults, and it seems certain to hold its popularity this season at least.

Colored fabrics will be used, mostly in ladies' high boots. Attempts to force it into men's grades have never met with much success. Now again comes the question of commanding by the Government, not for colors exactly, but for the commodities from which these fabrics are made. Therefore, shoe buyers may be obliged to work upon the same or similar basis as in food, taking what is offered.

The daily expectation of a decision from Washington regulating the maximum prices of hides has caused some restraint of trade, as the big packers in particular and the so-called outsiders as well evaded proffered opportunities to do business excepting on their own terms. While it has not been officially announced, a rumored agreement has reached the street, and if true it will place a sharp advance over what any owner of hides could have hoped for.

Though the committee's verdict will prevent profiteering, the hide men are not bound by it beyond the fact that they shall not go further than prices detailed. This, therefore, gives the packers liberty to sell under the restricted figures, but, be that as it may, the market trend was upward last week through strength which this agitation gave it.

The stock of winch hides is comparatively meager, but about 50,000 changed hands last week at considerably above those of March. One lot of February-March native steers sold at 27 cents, another of February-March-Colored steers were booked above 19 cents, but not over 20 cents.

An 8000 lot of February-March light native cows brought 20 cents. April hides naturally topped the list. For instance, native steers were 25 cents, Colorado steers also were 25 cents, and a 2000 lot of light native cows sold at 21 cents. It will be observed that branded stock did not appear in the listed sales. Perhaps they were kept in the background to appear at a more favorable time.

That the whole market is stronger is not denied, but tanners claim that the Government contracts recently allotted is the primary reason, with its price fixing an assisting element. The supply is large and must grow larger, as it will keep pace with the increasing demands of the Army and Navy for food. Whether hides are in abundance, certain weights will accumulate, because of the enormous amount of meat required.

The leather market is strong and active. Army orders came at the height of one of the best domestic trading periods experienced for some time, causing a flood of business for certain grades.

Though sole leather tanners are pressed to fill orders, prices have not advanced. Hemlock, No. 1, overweights sold at 46 cents, seconds at 43 cents, but these prices are doubtful of duplication. Heavy union backs are quoted at 72 to 75 cents. Deliveries are uncertain, however. Warehouse stocks are low and slow freight-

ing forbids guaranteeing shipping dates. Heavy oak sole leather is in good demand, army orders taking precedence. Buyers of it for civilian shoes, are taking middle and light weights rather than be delayed. Prices are firm in their entirety; last quoted were backs .84 cents and bends 93 cents.

The sale of side upper leather, during the past two weeks, excelled all records. The best grades are practically all sold, and that condition has brought much business for stock which heretofore sold slowly, but as the civilian shoe trade is running briskly just now, the local leather buyers, giving way to government orders, take what is available, hoping soon to again be choosers. Such a situation tends to stiffen the market, and some grades advanced 2 cents.

Calfskins tanners are again active operators. The demand for colors is good. There has been an advance, some state it at as much as 4 cents per pound. Choice colors touched 72 cents last week. Black skins are active because of the contracts for navy shoes, and a fair call from civilian shoe manufacturers. It is evident on every hand that the demand for calfskins has improved, and what is encouraging, the movement evidences stability.

The Boston glazed-kid market is again fairly busy. The call for colors has always been good, but its late increase has set prices up a cent or two for the stylish shades. Prices now range from 80 cents to \$1. Black kid is being picked up by local buyers, as reports that the Government is about to demand a big lot would, if true, put local manufacturers in a corner, as it is a fact that some manufacturers are sold up on slippers and low cuts, but have been holding off for lower figures.

The goatskin market is really the critical side of the glazed situation today, and is largely responsible for the firmness in prices for finished stock.

REAL ESTATE

Considerable activity has been noticed for some time in the selection of Dorchester for homes, and today adds another list of desirable places changing hands; Caroline J. Ballen bought from Henry W. Burary, the frame dwelling and 4635 square feet of land situated 99-101 Dakota Street, assessed on the books at \$4800. The land carries \$1300 of the amount.

Edward Mac Harrie is another buyer, taking title to the frame dwelling at 33 Longfellow Street, assessed in the name of Mary J. Wood on \$4400. Of this amount \$800 applies on 3371 square feet of land.

John M. Flynn has bought the frame dwelling and 4500 square feet of land, situated at 241 Park Street corner of Boxford Terrace. Peter C. Werner conveyed title. The total assessment is \$5300 and the lot carries \$800.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
The following men have been elected members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange: James H. Carney, 70 Kilby Street; Arthur L. Howard, 53 State Street; Willard Welsh, 15 Exchange Street; Walworth Pierce, 207 Tremont Building; and Harry M. Fenton, 27 Kilby Street.

Catherine G. Shaw has placed a deed on record from John T. Webster, owner of the frame dwelling at 21 Alpha Road, Dorchester, which is assessed on a valuation of \$5300. Of this amount \$800 is carried on 3150 square feet of land.

Papers have this day gone to record from Peter Politis et al. to Joseph Feldman, on the frame dwelling and lot of land at 30 Stanton Street, assessed on \$4500. Of this amount \$1500 is carried on 6167 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY
Title to the three-story brick apartment house situated at 31 Harold Street, Roxbury, has been transferred from John McWeeny to Patrick J. Cunningham, deed coming through Thomas J. Murray. The property is assessed on \$5600, with \$600 of that amount on the 1217 square feet of land.

The West Roxbury parcel consists of a frame dwelling and 4500 square feet of land, owned by John A. Finigan at 9 and 11 Boynton Street, and assessed on a valuation of \$5400. The land carries \$1600 of the amount. Mary A. Costello is the new owner.

SHIPPING NEWS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — The arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish were: The schooner Morning Star with 34,200 pounds of fresh fish, Josephine DeCosta 22,000, Natalie J. Nelson 30,100, Robert & Richard 105,000, Waltham 47,200, Ellen & Mary 88,200, Ruth 74,800, W. M. Goodspeed 38,200, Eliza E. Nunan with only 15,000 pounds of cod, Genesta 28,500, Elenora De Costa 56,200, W. H. Rider 28,000, Patriot 20,850 and the Oliver Sears which landed 5000 pounds of codfish.

Arrivals with fresh flatfish were: The schooner Marion with 8000 dabs and 1000 dabs, Marsella with 140 barrels of large fresh herring; the Eliza E. Nunan landed 3000 hake and 8000 pounds of cusk. The wholesale dealer's prices for today are as follows: steak cod \$4.65, market cod \$4.50, haddock \$4.50, \$4.75, steak pollock \$5.80, \$7.30 and steak cusk at \$4.60.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass. — About 4000 barrels of large fresh herring were caught off here Monday afternoon. Some of the vessels sold their fish at Boston for freezing and salting. The following vessels arrived here from Boston with fresh groundfish: The steamer Waldo L. Stream with 50,000 pounds, schooner H. L. Marshall 75,000 and the Eugenia with 30,000 pounds.

Though sole leather tanners are pressed to fill orders, prices have not advanced. Hemlock, No. 1, overweights sold at 46 cents, seconds at 43 cents, but these prices are doubtful of duplication. Heavy union backs are quoted at 72 to 75 cents. Deliveries are uncertain, however. Warehouse stocks are low and slow freight-

STEEL FOUNDRIES'
SHOWING GOOD

NEW YORK, N. Y. — In view of the difficult conditions experienced by all industry early in the year the earnings showing made by American Steel Foundries in the quarter ended March 31, last, is considered surprisingly good. Net earnings, before deducting war taxes, were \$2,055,093 compared with \$2,544,946 in the corresponding quarter of 1917, one of the best periods in the company's history.

The net after deducting war taxes was \$1,507,593, but from this must be taken approximately \$78,000 for sinking fund on the debentures, leaving net applicable to dividends about \$1,430,000 or at the annual rate of slightly more than \$33.25 a share on the 171,800 shares of stock.

Charges before dividends were much smaller this year than last, because of payment of the notes and redemption of outstanding bonds in 1917. The only funded indebtedness Steel Foundries now has consists of \$1,716,800 of 4 per cent debentures. Interest charges for the first quarter were \$46,428, compared with \$66,972 for the corresponding period in 1917; while sinking fund requirements shrank from \$143,644 in the three months January-March, 1917, to approximately \$78,000 in the first quarter of 1918.

American Steel Foundries now has all its plants busy, although its forward orders have declined, as a result of the railroads having been out of the market for equipment for the last few months. The recent placing of contracts for 100,000 cars and 1300 locomotives by the railroad administration will in all probability mean a substantial addition to orders now on the books.

In the meantime, Steel Foundries has a considerable amount of business booked in the way of shell forgings for the United States Government and for Great Britain.

BOSTON FOREIGN
TRADE INCREASES

BOSTON, Mass. — The foreign trade of the port of Boston for March and the year ended March 31, last, as compiled by the National Shawmut Bank compares:

	1918	1917
Imports	\$25,108,158	\$24,816,006
Exports	\$21,091,720	\$19,587,423
Year ended March 31		
Imports	\$223,218,909	\$208,886,032
Exports	\$193,724,742	\$184,028,408

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER

BOSTON, Mass. — New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company of Wyoming has filed with the Massachusetts Corporation Commission the following statement, dated Jan. 1, 1918:

	1917	1916
Assets		
Minerals, real estate, mach. and eqpt.	\$251,785	\$186,471
Merchandise	\$24,001	\$25,737
Cash and debts	245,613	245,613
Depreciation	302,718	302,718
Total	\$429,499	\$754,501
Liabilities		
Capital stock	\$600,000	\$500,000
Accounts payable	237,713	136,373
Floating debt	118,128	118,128
Profit and loss surplus	3,991,746	3,991,746
Total	\$429,499	\$754,501

UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The United Gas & Electric Corporation reports operating results of subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$16,387,275	\$15,160,156
Net earnings	7,288,946	7,428,909
Gross income	6,132,676	6,461,809
Charges	3,575,524	3,503,166
Surplus	2,556,887	2,958,643

OKLAHOMA CROP PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — The wheat crop prospects for Oklahoma were better at the end of April by 6 per cent than at the similar time one year ago, according to the last monthly report of the State Board of Agriculture. The condition was given as 77 per cent. The peach crop prospect is only 49 per cent of a full yield, as compared with 67 per cent in March.

CENT. AM. TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Central America Telegraph Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917:

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$4,732,396	\$4,732,396
Net income	3,061,720	3,061,720
Net profit	3,217,748	3,217,748
Net income	3,217,748	3,217,748
Net profit	3,217,748	3,217,748
Net income	3,217,748	3,217,748
Net profit	3,217,748	3,217,748

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Mexican Telegraph Company reports for the year ending Dec. 31, last, as follows:

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$14,525,525	\$14,525,525
Net income	1,000,618	1,000,618
Net profit	1,220,813	1,220,813
Federal income, excess profits	176,631	176,631
Net profit	1,044,182	1,044,182

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

BOSTON, Mass. — The Adams Express Company reports to the Public Service Commission for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, as follows:

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$27,683,700	\$26,843,750
Operating expenses	20,474,894	19,862,838
Net operating revenue	\$7,208,806	\$6,980,912

*Deficit.
Dividends of \$550,000 were paid in 1917, compared with \$600,000 in 1916.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Mercantile paper, 4 months, 6; 6 months, 6; Sterling exchange steady; 60-day bill, 4.7%; commercial 60-day bill, 4.7%; cables 4.76-4.78; demand 4.75-4.76. Bar silver 99 3/4.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUIS-
VILLE

1918 Increase
Fourth week April... \$242,348 \$27,407
Month April... 782,411 7,557
From Jan. 1... 2,750,485 \$167,593

GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM

1918 Increase
Month April... \$6,401,854 \$334,334
From Jan. 1... \$23,879,719 \$2,181,261

TEXAS & PACIFIC

1918 Increase
Month April... \$581,048 \$62,313
From Jan. 1... \$1,836,749 \$117,772

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

1918 Increase
Month April... \$518,515 \$138,248
From Jan. 1... \$1,481,135 \$754,633

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-
BURGH

1918 Increase
Month April... \$517,551 \$141,408
From Jan. 1... \$1,416,640 \$750,960

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT

1918 Increase
Month April... \$481,786 \$104,961
From Jan. 1... \$1,469,999 \$714,345

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

1918 Increase
Month April... \$327,960 \$85,556
From Jan. 1... \$1,474,558 \$741,345

NORTHERN PACIFIC

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO
& ST. LOUIS

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

MINERAL RANGE

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN & FLORIDA

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

CURTISS CO. HAS
LARGE EARNINGS

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

Aeroplane Concern Now Doing
\$5,000,000 a Month Business
—\$700,000 a Month in 1916

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

BOSTON, Mass. — On a business of
approximately \$30,000,000, the Curtiss
Aeroplane & Motors Corporation in the
year ended Dec. 31, last, is understood
to have earned a net of upward of \$2-
000,000 after preferred dividends. This
is before any allowance for war taxes
and is equal to nearly \$10 a share on
the 217,000 shares of common stock
outstanding. Curtiss is now doing a
business at the rate of \$5,000,000 a
month. This compares with less than
\$200,000 average of 1917 and about
\$700,000 for 1916. Curtiss production
should be brought up close to \$10,000-
000 monthly before the end of the cur-
rent year.

Working on old contracts, the company earned probably \$1,000,000 a month for the first four months of 1918 or twice the net for the entire year 1917. This showing is favorable in view of the fact that no heavy production has been possible in the new plant. Changes in government plans, etc., have hampered the program laid out for capacity operation in the plant, which was completed last fall. In other words, Curtiss has been doing a business of close to \$5,000,000 a month on operations almost entirely in the old plants at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month before the end of 1918 are said to be conservative.

Although Curtiss probably showed a net of \$2,000,000 for 1917 after preferred dividends, the amount carried to profit and loss surplus will not be much in excess of \$700,000. More than \$1,000,000 in patent valuations has been written off out of earnings.

A single order for more than 1400 training planes was recently finished. The Curtiss Company is now turning out the Bialist type of fighting plane. Confidence is felt that in time the company will be able to produce the heavier fighting plane with the same success that has marked its business in the lighter field.

The Curtiss payroll probably includes more than 13,000 employees. On the basis of \$4 a day its labor costs are running close to \$1,400,000 a month.

ROBERT GAIR
COMPANY EARNINGS

1918 Increase
Month April... \$472,000 \$89,000
From Jan. 1... \$1,598,324 \$933,374

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The report of the Robert Gair Company for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows profits of \$915,493, depreciation \$258-182, balance \$657,321, reserve for taxes \$15,824, balance \$805,497, preferred dividend \$151,072, surplus \$454,425 appropriated for retirement of preferred stock \$107,518, final surplus \$760,647.

Sales for the nine months show an increase of over 26 per cent. Net earnings of \$915,493 are at the rate of \$1,220,658 per year and show a proportionate increase over the previous year of about 95 per cent and are equal to \$42 a share on the preferred stock, or after deducting the preferred dividend, \$20 a share on the common stock.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 7

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa. — H. H. Farr, of Farr Bros. & Co., Tour.

Chicago, Ill. — J. Freehling, of J. Freehling & Son, Essex.

Cleveland, Ohio — I. Vasquez, of Rubella & Co., Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

Havana, Cuba — S. Benelain, U. S.

Havana, Cuba — M. Mallo de Hernandez & Co., U. S.

Montreal, Can. — T. H. Robinson, Essex.

New Orleans — W. J. Martines, of W. J. Martines & Co., U. S.

New Orleans — A. Rosenberg, of Rosenberg & Son, Lenox.

New York — W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores, 113 Lincoln St.

New York — T. J. Murphy, of Perry, Dana & Co., Essex.

LEADING HOTELS AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

THE Bancroft
Worcester, Mass.

The rendezvous of the discriminating traveler.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Loyalty in Teachers

NEW YORK TIMES (Topics Column)—In the other and happier days that now seem so remote there would have been an instant and emphatic protest made in almost any part of the country against an attempt to bar from our educational institutions all teachers who were not citizens by birth or naturalization. Such an effort would have been denounced, and with reason, as but an extension of the stupid parochialism that so often manifests itself in our towns when a man from outside is selected because of his reputation as an expert in one or another art, profession, or trade, to fill a municipal position—and to draw a municipal salary. Politicians of a type now very much in evidence here are always angered in such cases, and cover their real objection to extending the field of selection in this way by declaring it to be an invidious reflection on local intelligence and ability. That argument has always been heard with warm approval by indigenous place hunters, but only rarely have they been able to prevail against the sounder view that capacity for efficient service, not residence or birthplace, should be decisive of choice. Times have changed, however. We have come to realize that the alien may be, or may become, an enemy, and that as an officeholder, and especially as a teacher, the efficiency of the alien may be exercised to a dangerous and intolerable extent outside of the domain of his avowed or professed expertise. Therefore, probably no objections will be made to the action of the Minnesota Legislature in passing a law declaring citizenship a requisite for holding a position in the public schools of the State; and in other states, where such a law may or may not be less needed, similar action may soon be demanded, if instances of seditious utterance by other teachers like the one just revealed at Vassar should come to light and attention. That there are others, and not a few others, is indicated by the fact that almost everybody knows of at least one teacher whose sympathies are with our enemies, and whose influence, whatever there may be of it, is exerted against our national interests and safety. Citizenship, unfortunately, does not guarantee loyalty, but it is one basis of it, and one upon which it is right as well as expedient to insist—certainly while present conditions exist, and perhaps always.

Clearing More Land

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—A scheme has been started in Sawyer County for paying prizes to the farmers who clear the most land between now and June 1. It should meet with admirable results, since it causes the farmer to pay special attention to the problem of land clearing. The farmer is always rushed in the spring. Tilling the fields and doing a hundred other early spring jobs press him hard for time. But with all of this rush of work, most farmers might find time to brush over an acre or two of land and thereby add to Wisconsin's productive area. The plan of having the merchants give additional prizes to those who do the most clearing calls the attention of business men to the clearing problem. The country merchants may for the first time take an intense interest in this supreme question of land clearing in northern Wisconsin. If a community thus concentrates its efforts and attention on such a problem, much is sure to be accomplished. There may be special devices which can help in land clearing. But for the most part, it is hard labor, requiring a large amount of time and energy. If the man-power of the towns could somehow be partially directed, even temporarily, to helping in this work, the farmer-pioneer would no longer be single-handed in attacking the task. Stimulating and helping the farmer to do more of this work will contribute directly to a greater food supply in this time of need.

PRACTICE ON HISTORIC FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—For the first time since the Civil War, big guns are booming on the new artillery range at West Point, Ky., about 20 miles west of Louisville. Practice was begun on historic Fort Hill, which was captured by Gen. John Morgan's men during the Civil War. Heavy howitzers are firing on imaginary concealed batteries on a hill two miles away. Practice began April 5, one day before the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war. It required but six shots for the gunners to locate the range.

NEW WAUMBEC HOTEL and COTTAGES
JEFFERSON WHITE MTS., N. H.

Hotel De Luxe of the Mountains
Altitude 1600 Feet
35 Miles Unobstructed View
18 Hot Springs—One of the Finest in New Hampshire. Tennis, Horseback Riding, Woodland Trails, Accommodates 500. 165 Rooms with Private Bath.

H. N. TOWNSEY, Mgr.
Season: June 1st to October 1st
Rooming Office: 8 W. 40th St., New York
Tel. Vanderbilt-2290

WHITE MOUNTAINS RUSSELL COTTAGES
KEARSARGE, N. H.

Near Mt. Kearsarge. Open May 29. Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good library. Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet. GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

WHITE MOUNTAINS NEW PROFILE HOUSE
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THE LICHNOWSKY AND MUEHLON PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—If any doubts remained as to the impossibility of making the Germans realize the truth, except by force, the reception given to the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London from 1912 till 1914, and of Herr Muehlon, formerly subdirector of Krupp's, would, so M. Gauvin states in an article in the Journal Des Debats, be enough to dispose of them.

The Prince's memorandum proves that William II sent to England in 1912 a "show" representative intended to gain the confidence and the good graces of the British Government, while the Councillor of the Embassy, Herr von Kuehlmann, was to act from the point of view of war. Prince Lichnowsky's honesty and his personal qualities made him completely successful in his task, and that is the reason why eminent persons in England hesitated, up till the last minute, to believe in the German Emperor's warlike intentions. They refused to believe that the Ambassador was not giving a correct impression of his master's views.

The German trick was in perfect conformity with Prussian traditions. It is the rule in that country, when the wish is to mislead a foreign government, to send to it a representative who is personally worthy of confidence and agreeable, and then to follow, in secret, an entirely different policy, and the more honest the Ambassador the more completely the foreign government is deceived.

The Viennese Cabinet employs similar means. Although no written proof exists, it is very probable that on behalf of Austria-Hungary Count Szecsen played the same part in Paris as that taken by Prince Lichnowsky in London; in all sincerity he placed no credence in the warlike policy of Francis Joseph or his heir and spread his own convictions around him in Paris.

M. Gauvin proceeds to deal with the memorandum, which Prince Lichnowsky, mortified by the part that he had been made to play, drew up, and in which it is clearly shown that England desired the maintenance of peace and that peace would have been maintained if Germany had not shared the eastern ambitions of Austria-Hungary.

He seems to think that Germany was led into the war by Austria, but really, M. Gauvin affirms, it was mutual, and the Prince does not hesitate to throw the responsibility upon both countries. A good subject of his Emperor, he only intended his confidences for a small number of friends of whose discretion he felt certain.

M. Gauvin describes the way in which these revelations and those of Herr Muehlon have been received in Germany. This latter personage played no part in 1914, but what he has made known concerning the communications of Dr. Helfferich to himself and Baron von Kuehlmann, and director of the factories, show that the German Government was prepared for war, that the Emperor's northern cruise was a feint, and that the Deutsche Bank had made numerous preparations in view of the coming conflagration.

Exactly what has passed in the Reichstag with regard to these matters is not precisely known, the accounts were probably softened down. M. Gauvin describes the way in which Prince Lichnowsky's revelations have been discounted and the desire to see him tried for high treason. The Socialists, he points out, have made no use of these revelations against the

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What more can be wanted? he asks. Must the Emperor say, "I wanted it?" If the impossible happened and he did, they would say he was mad. The Germans have resolved to believe nothing which does not agree with their own interests. They do not want to know the truth and will only demand a settlement with those responsible for the war if the war goes against them.

VICTORIAN FINANCE
By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Victorian State Treasurer announces that the 5 per cent state loan of £500,000 is to be converted into a 4 per cent stock; conversions and redemption funds provide £180,000, the remaining £320,000 will be taken by the Savings Banks Commissioners.

HAWAIIAN VIGILANCE CORPS
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The local branch of the German-American Alliance was disbanded shortly after the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany in February, 1917, according to residents who were officers.

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ALLIANCE BRANCH DISBANDED
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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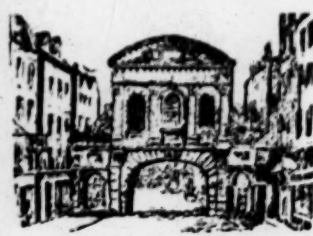
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

PINERO PLAYLET AND "BELINDA" IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.
Two plays at the New Theater, London: "Monica's Blue Boy," a musical playlet without words, by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero and Sir Frederic Cowen; and "Belinda," an April folly in three acts, by A. A. Milne. The casts:

"MONICA'S BLUE BOY"
Mr. Milne (a widower; something in the city).....Eric Lewis
Doris (a chauffeur).....Miss Dorothy Stephen
Rudy (a V. A. D. nurse).....Miss Georgina Milne
Beryl (lieutenant women's volunteer).....Miss Eileen Biddle
Monica (nothing at all).....Miss Mary Glynn
Sarah (the Milne's servant).....Miss Anne Walden
Pte. Lance Lovejoy (—shire regiment).....Martin Lewis

"BELINDA"
Belinda Tremayne.....Miss Irene Vanbrugh
Doris (her daughter).....Miss Isabel Elton
Harold Dexter.....Dion Boucicault
Claude Devenish.....Dennis Neilson-Terry
John Tremayne.....Ben Webster
Betty.....Miss Anne Walden

LONDON, England.—There is a sort of Thackeray flavor about the playlet without words by Sir Arthur Pinero and Sir Frederic Cowen. The heroine, a Cinderella who has to stay at home while her efficient and unattractive sisters are engaged in war work, does all the things "Amelia" would probably have done in similar circumstances. She is pretty cross and will not eat her breakfast, has pretty tantrums; languishes prettily; is prettily frightened at her own temerity; is slyly pretty; demurely pretty; coquettishly pretty; and gaily pretty. She is a sweet, simple, artful little puss, of a time when those dear little creatures were so admired. And all these things Miss Mary Glynn does exceedingly well.

Then Mr. Eric Lewis, with side-whiskers, is the pompous, ridiculous father of a past generation. And the three elder sisters in their different uniforms might be in crinolines, engaged in the business of balls and routs. The sentiment of the little playlet, with its pretty music just suited to it, belongs to a time when a number of people must have really thought the Amelias, Lauras and Helens charming and attractive women. But "Monica's Blue Boy" is so gay and easy to follow, even without the synopsis, and so well acted, that it was no wonder the applause was so persistent at the fall of the curtain. Besides, Monica and her Blue Boy were a very attractive young couple.

Monica, left alone in the house with her old nurse, looks out of the window and sees a wounded soldier in his blue hospital suit. The old servant encourages her to call him in, which after a maidenly show of reluctance, she does. Mr. Martin Lewis being an engaging young man, it is no wonder he makes easy headway with this unsophisticated young person.

A fortnight passes, and the family suspect something is up. The simple nurse of coming back after they had affectionately taken leave of their little sister is agreed upon. So they return to find Monica dancing round the room with her Blue Boy. Imagine the feelings of a respectable suburban family in the time of the Crimean War. Monica has taken up with a common soldier! But when the private soldier turns out to be a real, live baronet, then, true to the author of the "Book of Snobs," this thoroughly British family takes to its heart Monica and her Blue Boy. For, in the words of "Hamlet's Aunt," "other things may be all very well in their way, but give me blood."

Belinda says she likes talking nonsense, and so long as Miss Irene Vanbrugh does it, nobody is over particular. Nonsense for three acts is, perhaps, a little too much, but just as you are getting a trifle weary, Miss Vanbrugh will say or do some particular piece of nonsense in a way so entirely her own that every one forgets they were beginning to feel they had had enough. But when the private soldier turns out to be a real, live baronet, then, true to the author of the "Book of Snobs," this thoroughly British family takes to its heart Monica and her Blue Boy. For, in the words of "Hamlet's Aunt," "other things may be all very well in their way, but give me blood."

Belinda is enjoying a perfect April in Devonshire, with a gay poet and a middle-aged statistician in love with her. Belinda and her husband, John Tremayne, parted 19 years ago. Both thought they understood the sex of the other—and besides, Tremayne had a beard. Belinda introduces her daughter as Miss Robinson, a niece of hers who has lost her father. She is the man who first finds her niece's parent—Mr. Robinson being easily identified by a mole on his right arm. Tremayne without a beard then turns up, calling himself Robinson by the merest chance in the world. He knows Mrs. Tremayne, but Belinda does not know him. There are a few complications about who saw the mole first on Robinson's, or rather Tremayne's, arm—but nothing in an April folly matters very much.

Everybody who knows Miss Irene Vanbrugh's come, and delights in it, should see her Belinda. She is the embodiment of mischief, and is never so mischievous as when she is demure. In a comedy that does not pretend to be anything but nonsense, she gives it the weight of her experience. You felt she knew exactly the value of an inflection, and got out of a line far more than was ever put into it. This is equally true of Mr. Dion Boucicault's statistician, Harold Baxter. As the poet who ultimately cut his hair, swearing never to write poetry again, Mr. Neilson Terry worked very hard; but he is not a comedian. Miss Isabel Elton was a charming and natural daughter to her vivacious mother. And Mr. Ben Webster had little to do but look well, which he always does without any effort at all. The play had a very cordial reception.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

LONDON, England (April 5).—The Irish Players opened their season at the Court Theater with two little comedies, both of them of a farcical nature. The first, "Tactics," by Thomas King Hoyalan, tells of a much henpecked brother, who, to escape his sister and marry a comfortable widow, devises, with the help of a friend and a dramatic tramp, a plot that has done pretty good service in the past. The second, and longer play, "Fox and Geese," by Susanne R. Day and C. D. Cummins, is about the attempts of certain ladies to run to earth a well-to-do farmer and his determination to evade them. In both plays the characters are Irish peasants, and their wit is of a simple, personal kind. Mr. Arthur Sinclair as the tramp in the first play, and the opulent farmer in the second, is very amusing in an unctuous, imperturbable sort of way. The company, including Mr. J. A. O'Rourke, Mr. Sydney J. Morgan and Miss Kathleen Drago, act in their usual vigorous style, which has made them so popular wherever they have been. The two plays that have been selected were which to open the season, however, are hardly sufficient for an evening's entertainment.

The new curfew order obliges all entertainments to come to an end by 10:30 p. m. and came into force on April 2.

Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard have acquired a stage version of "The Man With the Clubfoot," by Mr. Douglas Valentine. One of the scenes is in a ballroom in Berlin, where the hero meets the Emperor William.

The new propaganda committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alfred Lugg, is making an effort to double the membership of the Actors Association this year. To do this it has recruited 40 new members each week.

The Pioneer Players' next performance will be Rosetta's "Romanticism."

"St. George and the Dragon," by Eden Philpotts, was given at the Birmingham Repertory Theater for the first time on March 30. The story of the play is slender, its success depending mainly on the characters. This is the third play of Mr. Philpotts to be produced at this theater.

CYRIL MAUDE AS ECCLES IN "CASTE"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.
"Caste," a comedy in three acts by T. W. Robertson, presented at the Columbia Theater, San Francisco, Cal., April 22 to 27, 1918, by Cyril Maude. The cast: Eccles.....Cyril Maude
George de Grey.....Herbert Ransom
Captain Hawley.....Frank Elton
Sam Gerridge.....Alfred Turner
Marjorie de Samour.....Miss Stella Murray
Polly Eccles.....Miss Betty Murray
Eccles's Eccles.....Miss Dorothy Cumming

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The vitality of so-called "old-fashioned drama" has been revealed in a singularly convincing manner in San Francisco during the last few weeks. Mantel's productions of "Richelieu," "Louis XI," and "King Lear," particularly the latter and the Bulwer-Lytton drama, were offered to audiences that filled the Court Theater.

Then came Cyril Maude to the Columbia in Tom Robertson's "Caste," to continue the pleasant reflection that good art does not feel time's fingers roughly.

Perhaps the pleasure experienced by San Francisco audiences in this play, brought forward from the sixties, was heightened by its quality of sincerity contrasting with the fictitious speed of many modern dramas born of the vaudeville spirit. Here was no feverish effort to provide a "punch" in every scene; no hysterical desire to propel the plot with a gas pump; no zeal to slam doors nor chase characters at breakneck speed through episodes of quiet, legitimate farce. Even its asides and its soliloquies were accepted without skepticism by the audiences, and its dramaturgy, part and parcel of itself, was likewise regarded without sophisticated superiority.

Eccles, the reprobate, in Mr. Maude's hands was redeemed by no quality of virtue. Occasionally he permitted the suspicion to arise that in the distant past this man might have been what he still could be—decent; but mainly the emphasis of the English actor was laid upon the cringing, hypocritical Eccles with his bullying, impudently angry moods and his maudlin moments. In make-up and in unwavering devotion to the presentation of these characteristics of the degraded Eccles, Mr. Maude was completely successful, though some of his auditors found the performance depressing on that account.

Miss Betty Murray's conception of the rôle of the expeditious Polly Eccles was in a key somewhat away from the traditional accounts of its early performance. A quality of endearment pervaded it, this actress moving to an extreme from Mr. Maude's apparent determination to reveal an unredeemable Eccles. And that suggests a fact concerning good plays and good music. Each may be approached from many angles and each may be susceptible of many interpretations.

That "Caste" was a success will rejoice those who would witness with reluctance the passing from view of any work of consummate creative art.

San Francisco's revival of "Caste" came, almost to a day, eight years after the first New York revival, and, like its premiere at the Prince of Wales Theater, London, when John Fare played the rôle of the disconsolate plumber, Sam Gerridge, a part assumed creditably in the San Francisco revival by Alfred Turner.

"FAME AND THE POET," BY LORD DUNSANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
DETROIT, Mich.—The most important newcomer on the English-speaking stage during the last few years has undoubtedly been Lord Dunsany, so that a first performance of one of his plays is a notable literary and dramatic occasion. Through the initiative and artistic devotion of Sam Hume, Detroit had the honor last week of being the scene of the first production of a new one-act play by Lord Dunsany—"Fame and the Poet."

On the same bill at the Arts and Crafts Theater, Mr. Hume presented for the first time anywhere an amusing two-act play, "Wurzel-Plummary," by A. A. Milne, and a John Masefield drama well known to readers, "Philip the King."

Lord Dunsany has the happy trick which greater poets have had, of setting aside, under any literary garment whatever, the human heart. He has a weakness, perhaps, for the far-off, romantic setting; but he never loses in any scene his sense of the human and real. He makes the remotely romantic intimately real; the strange familiar; or vice versa. He satirizes with a kindly sense not only Camelot and Fleet Street, but even his own publisher and his own public. His habit is more evident, to be sure, in such plays as "Lost Silk Hat," "The Glittering Gate" and "Fame and the Poet," than in some of the less actual pieces; but the plays differ not so much in his attitude as in his expression of it.

But to the play! Into the studio of Harry de Reves, the poet, comes Dick Prattle, his friend since Eton, now a lieutenant-major of the Royal Horse Marines.

"What have you been doing all day?" asks Prattle. "Writing a sonnet," answers the poet. "Is it a long one?" "Not very." "About how long is it?" "About 14 lines."

"Writing's no good," says Prattle. "I would chuck it, if there's no money in it. If I could make as much by poetry as I can by betting, I don't say I wouldn't try the poetry, only there seems more sense in betting, somehow."

But de Reves assures Prattle, "An emblem like Pegasus is as real a thing to a poet as a Derby winner would be to you."

Presently Prattle bumps into a screen in the room and reveals behind it a Greek altar with a litter of papers at its foot.

"My altar to Fame," explains de Reves. "To Fame, the same that Homer knew. Keats never saw her. Shelley died too young. She came late at the best of times, now scarcely ever."

"You have been overworking," advises Prattle. "You take a rest, and off goes the lieutenant-major to an musical comedy, 'The Girl from Bedlam.'"

De Reves, after a little consideration, finds his sonnet good, and reverently lays it on the top of the altar, and suddenly beside the altar stands Fame, a woman in a Greek dress with a long golden trumpet. He leads her into the room; he hopefully offers her the sonnet. "Is it well done?" he asks, and Fame, the real, the actual Fame, replies: "You're a poet of all right."

"What!" he exclaims. "Some poet?" she answers. "I scarcely understand." "You're it," she concludes, and she walks beautifully to the window and calls, in a voice with which a woman in an upper story would cry for help if the house were well alight, "Hi! Hi! boys! Hi! Say, folks, hi!"

The murmur of the crowd is heard. Fame blows her trumpet, calling, "Hi, he's a poet!" Then tells them, with occasional trumpeting and cheers of response from the crowd, what his pals call him, what his favorite color is, and, disregarding his suggestion that they hear his sonnet, tells them that he writes with a quill; that he eats eggs and bacon for breakfast, that he plays golf, that he is a manly man.

"Oh, this is terrible!" exclaims de Reves at last. "I find I am not worthy; others deserve you more. I cannot possibly love you."

But Fame, putting her feet up on the table among his papers, comes back at him comfortingly: "Oh, that's all right, old bird. No offense. I ain't going to leave you. I have come to stay, I have."

According to Lord Dunsany—such is Fame; especially if it comes to you in your own time. And such, he intimates, is any actuality if you strip from it the glamour of dream. And yet might not Lord Dunsany seem a hero to his valet? Or the valet a hero to Lord Dunsany?

NEW YORK NOTES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Ethel Barrymore continues her season at the Empire Theater this week with the first American production of A. A. Milne's comedy, "Belinda," which has recently found favor in London. Miss Barrymore plays a charming woman with a keen sense of humor, a nimble tongue and desire for masculine attention. Other rôles are taken by E. Lyall Swete, Cyril Keightley, Richard Hatteras, N. S. Eva Le Gallienne and Clary Bracy. As a curtain raiser, Barrie's "The New World," which was done at the Empire last season, will be played by Mr. Swete, Winifred Fraser, Philip Tonge and Mary Balfour.

Beginning in about three weeks, the Actors' and Authors' Theater plans to give plays at the Fulton Theater on a cooperative basis. It is probable that the first play will be a patriotic piece by Capt. H. H. Hughes. It will be presented by practically an all-star cast, all of the players receiving \$50 a week and a share in the profits. It is planned to present one play at the daily matinees and another at night, the new plays being shown first in the

afternoon, and then in the evening if their popularity justifies this. There is an inclination among those interested in this project to charge \$1 for the highest priced seats, and this has aroused, among actors and critics, an argument as to the advisability of such a reduction. Some say the public expects to pay \$2 and would consider a smaller rate as proof that the play was not worth the higher price. These affix the term "ideals" to others who hold that \$1 is a reasonable rate and that the public will recognize quality for itself, and not in the light of its price tag. Neither side should forget what anybody who goes to the theater knows well; namely, that a shamefully large number of plays never were worth \$2 a ticket and never will be, regardless of hyperbolic press agents.

LEON GORDON ON REPERTORY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
BOSTON, Mass.—It will prove something of a surprise to the patrons of the Copley Theater to learn that Leon Gordon, though occupied practically 16 hours a day by his regular activities with the Henry Jewett Players, has found time to write a play. What is more to the point, as many ambitious writers will testify, he has placed it with Oliver Morosco, who is to produce it next season in New York. Mr. Gordon is now dramatizing Samuel Merwin's story, "Anthony the Absolute."

In view of the consistently good work of Mr. Gordon during his two years at the Copley Theater, he was, of course, how he managed to gain such effective strokes by listening, when many players in a company which changes its plays weekly, have all they can do to concentrate upon their own lines.

Mr. Gordon said he would like to lay claim to doing consciously all the effective things that had been ascribed to him, but in all honesty he had to confess that this effect of good listening might be largely instinctive. Probably it was instinctive, for he had found that the last notch, so to speak, in the successful player's ability was something in the nature of a gift.

"You either have it, or you haven't it. The hardest sort of work does not of itself give the precious quick, that unique flavor that makes the individual player cherished by his audience. Not that the actor fortunate enough to have that little quick in his makeup should neglect his honest, hard work, for only out of hard work, after all, is distilled a reliable technique."

"The voice, I believe, is the center of all acting effect. Through the voice the actor is making a continual emotional as well as mental appeal to his audience. How much can be done with the voice, only those who have watched great players know. Of course it is impossible to carry on a dramatic situation merely by using words to explain what the audience can see, but even then wonders can be done with the words by an actor who commands his vocal resources."

"Consider stage business. A great deal of it is tradition. That is, there is rarely a movement that can be made on the stage by an actor of today, that has not been made by many an actor in the past. That is why it is often tedious to watch a performance staged according to rule-of-thumb methods. The spectator has seen it all before, many a time, and the edge is gone."

"Now and then a great actor disguises or adapts these old visual effects skillfully enough to make them appear new, but I think it will be found that the memorable visual effects that are achieved on the stage have been direct reflections of the actor's individual style. It is so with Warfield, when he laughs silently out of one side of his mouth and winks benevolently with his right eye. That laugh and wink are wholly Warfield's, as much so as the odd little slides in his voice."

"Acting in its essence is pure expression, the illustration of this man or that man's life by the actor's own reacting to the thinking of others. His voice expresses every shade of his own thinking, his face will reflect the effect upon him of the thinking of others. Probably half of acting is listening."

"Unless the audience sees A's speech register an effect upon B, that speech will not have any great effect upon the audience for the true dramatic stroke is as much a product of the sensitiveness with which its effect is registered by B as it is a product of the skill with which it was delivered by A. Since our responses to others are intuitive of the stage, so our responses may very well be instinctive on the stage, thus representing life naturally."

BOSTON STAGE NOTES
The star cast in "Out There," J. Hartley Manners' comedy in which Miss Laurette Taylor acted for months last season in New York, comes to the Boston Opera House the evening of May 21 for a single performance. In the cast are George Arliss, George M. Cohan, Mrs. Fiske, Julia Arthur, James K. Hackett, Helen Ware, James T. Powers, Beryl Mercer, O. P. Heggie, George McFarlane, Eleanor de Clynere, Burr McIntosh, Laurette Taylor, H. B. Warner and Chauncey Olcott.

"Over the Top," the Sergeant Empey film, began a two weeks' engagement at the Globe Theater yesterday.

"Her Country," the play at the Park Square Theater which aims to illustrate the workings of kultur at home, is in the final week of its Boston engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew continue indefinitely at the Wilbur Theater in "Keep Her Smiling," and Miss Alexandra Carlisle continues her engagement at the Hollis in "The Country Cousin."

MME. NAZIMOVA IN "A DOLL'S HOUSE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
Arthur Hopkins presents "A Doll's House," evening of April 23, 1918, at the Plymouth Theater, New York City. The cast:

Torvald Helmer.....Lionel Atwill
Mrs. Helmer.....Mme. Nazimova
Dr. Rank.....George Probert
Mrs. Lindner.....Katharine Emmet
Nils Krogstad.....Roland Young
Nora.....Amy Venet
Ellen.....Charity Finney
A Porter.....O. A. Hahn

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mme. Nazimova's Nora is a much more likable person than the other heroines she has played during this Ibsen season. For perhaps the first time during the three plays which have made up this season, one feels real regret when the heroine passes out of the door for the last time. One particularly dislikes to have this Nora take her shabby little bag and her shabby little self out from under Torvald's roof forever, because she has been such a rollicking sort. She has larked it and squirmed it with vim and endurance. From the moment she realizes that the "miracle of miracles" can never happen with Torvald, she is on her feet, past short comings evaporates in the warm sympathy one feels for those injured through an ignorance for which they themselves are not responsible.

This Nora is a spoiled child, dragged by the conventions of society into an "institution" of which she knows nothing, and which in so many cases like hers impresses upon its sharers a communion beyond the word marriage. Mme. Nazimova is more truly Nora than she was Hilda, and, because the character is handicapped by certain surface adornments which weaken rather than intensify it, Nora should have a certain amount of coquetry, and she was written to be a doll, at least until Torvald's self-centeredness stands her on her feet and opens her eyes. But when coquetry becomes as kittenish, as romping and skittish as Nazimova makes it, perhaps even a husband as sadly lacking in perception as Torvald might be puzzled, if not actually alarmed by it.

The actress doubtless finds consolation in the fact that coquetry of such effervescent quality draws a laugh where the kind Ibsen was thinking of encourages none. And yet, even with the additional handicap of a frequently puzzling diction, and a pronunciation, Nazimova's Nora can be set down as expressing an adherence to the original such as does not characterize her other Ibsen delineations.

Of the capable cast, George Probert's Dr. Rank was perhaps the most successful work. He may have offended somewhat by a too deliberate delivery of some of his lines, but at all times he moved and had his being within a veil of genuine tragedy. Roland Young, no longer an asinine gentleman of the Clare Kummer brand, made Krogstad a sinister figure, but the restraint with which he acts is so pronounced that there is danger of its becoming wooden at times. Lionel Atwill would have been a better Torvald if he had been able to dream completely out of the characters he had played. Even as it was, he was a sufficiently and amusingly conceited, fatuous and dense Torvald.

MISS FAY BAINTER IN MUSICAL COMEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
Miss Fay Bainter in "The Kiss Burglar," musical comedy by Glen MacDonough, with music by Raymond Hubbard, produced April 23, 1918, at the Academy of Music, Baltimore; staged by Edgar Macgregor and Julian Mitchell. The piece is to be presented in New York on May 3.

Aline.....Fay Bainter
E. Chatterton-Pym.....Cyril Chadwick
Mrs. E. Chatterton-Pym.....Grace Field
Miss Harrie.....Janet Vele
First Aide.....Armand Kalles
Tommy Dodd.....Harry Clarke
Oswald Gaylor.....Denman Maley
Colonel Trovitch.....E. Payton Gibbs
First Aide.....H. Morrison
Second Aide.....George Otto
Detective.....A. Settle

BALTIMORE, Md.—"The Kiss Burglar" as a musical comedy production of the newer sort has several things to promise it a long career and the greatest of these is Miss Fay Bainter, last seen as a Japanese girl in "The Willow Tree." Special interest attached to her performance in view of the announcement that she is to join David Belasco's forces before many months have passed. Baltimore could hardly believe its eyes and ears when it saw the charming Miss Bainter dancing in approved musical comedy fashion and singing, "I want a rose, I want a rose," snapping her fingers and rolling her eyes the while. She was refreshing, indeed.

Miss Bainter compassed the mechanics and gymnastics of her part as well as an established musical comedy star could have done, but she added a delicacy that is all her own. It was a case of a trained and intelligent actress off on a holiday, a little romp, but still a trained and intelligent actress. Her slender gracefulness, abundant chestnut hair, dainty smile at times, and eyes, fascinated Baltimore audiences. Miss Bainter has a strange, almost eerie, note in her voice and she used it to fine advantage in her part of the Grand Duchess of Orly.

"The Kiss Burglar" is a hopeful augury. It rises above the disjointed musical comedy in which persons come and go for no reason at all, except to win a laugh or a handclap, in that it has a clever plot wittily told. The story, the work of Glen MacDonough, began with the rise of the curtain, kept on the track all the way and came to a safe and sensible stop at the final curtain. It has to do with a young American who stole a kiss from the Duchess of Orly when that

titled personage mistook him for a burglar. The story is appropriately light and sprightly.

Raymond Hubbard wrote the music, and he has the knack of writing what the American public likes. In his latest effort he has composed some attractive and beautiful airs, easily caught and remembered, and which will probably be whistled down the wind with gusto before many days. "I Want to Learn to Dance," "A Little Class of One" and a strong ensemble number, "The Rose," were encored.

DUMAS-GRUNDY PLAY REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
Henry Miller presents a revival of "A Marriage of Convenience," by Alexandre Dumas, adapted by Sydney Grundy, with Miss Billie Burke playing the Comtesse de Candale, evening of May 1, 1918, at the Henry Miller Theater, New York City. The cast:

Comtesse de Candale.....Miss Billie Burke
The General.....Miss Lucille Watson
The General's Son.....Frank Kemmer
Comte de Candale.....Henry Miller
Chevalier de Valcois.....Lowell Sherman
Jaquin.....Frederick Lloyd
An Officer.....Lewis Seely
A Suisse.....Loren Hammond

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Good taste is the keynote of all Mr. Miller's productions, and upon this one it is lavished. There is so much worth looking at, in the setting and costuming of the France of 1750, and in the excellent acting by Mr. Miller, Miss Burke and Mr. Sherman, that one condones the obvious and the artificial in the conception and working out of the story. The play is so written that the audience, before it is half over, loses all interest in the question whether the Comte and the Comtesse de Candale, who married for convenience only, are really going to "fall in love" with each other. Before the third act, dramatic suspense has dwindled to a passive interest in the means by which reconciliation will be worked out; an interest far less keen than close attention to the acting and admiration of the beautiful costumes.

Upon a slight dramatic thread, then, Mr. Miller has strung a deal of splendor and beauty, and Miss Burke adds bounteously to this latter quality. The crinoline suits her well, because it somehow seems to surround and shut in her familiar effervescence, and thereby intensify it. The present writer, at least, has never seen her girlish, winsome charm used to better advantage; and one wonders how far she would rise if she were to remain under Mr. Miller's direction.

Mr. Miller himself employs his familiar abilities as a light comedian and presents a striking figure as the resplendent, bejeweled Count. Lowell Sherman swaggered through the part of the wife's admirer, with keen appreciation of its humor, and a lively sense of the swashbuckling air which becomes it. Mr. Cooper did not rage as the defender of the virtues of less modern age, but put his facility of expressing sarcasm to biting use in the scene during which he discounts all the virtues of this or any age, thereby startling the wayward husband and wife into something like their senses.

JAPANESE SAVANT BECOMES AN ACTOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

TOKYO, Japan.—Great enthusiasm is shown here for Tsubouchi-Shiko, who quitted a professorship at the Waseda University and has gone on the stage. He made his first appearance at the Imperial Theater as Hamlet and was well received.

The history of the Japanese drama shows that our actors have long been looked down upon by our people. The life on the stage has been considered a mean profession of amusing people. To be sure, it has gradually been raised in recent years in public estimation by great actors and men of letters who sought to give something more than mere pleasure in the theater; yet for a college professor to become an actor was an unheard-of thing in Japan. The interesting part of it is that the stage has been so elevated in public estimation that the people applaud the step he has taken and hope he may contribute much to the development of Japanese drama.

Prof. Tsubouchi-Shiko, Shiko's father, the greatest Japanese authority on Shakespeare, has done much to elevate our theatrical art. He has been an earnest student of Japanese dancing and organized some years ago an association for the study of dramatic art. He has written many short plays and has translated a number of Shakespearean plays. Shiko used his father's translation when he recently presented "Hamlet" at the Imperial Theater.

Under the supervision of his father, Shiko learned the art of Japanese dancing. This began when he was a mere boy and continued until his college days. When he was graduated from the Waseda University, he went to America and entered Harvard University, only to remain a short while. His greater interest was in the stage. Later he went to London and joined Henry Irving's company. He stayed in London, studying the stage, until the war broke out, and upon his return to Japan he became an instructor in his alma mater, which he recently abandoned for the stage.

He is full of ambition regarding the improvement of our stage. He aims to develop our new talents and present new plays that may appeal to the intellectual class and raise the standard of the theatrical art of Japan. It is with a keen interest that his future is watched just at this time when various movements are going forward on the stage, and when the old is struggling against the new on the stage, as in other phases of our national life in this transitional period in national existence.

"GENERAL POST" AT TREMONT THEATER

Thomas A. Wise and William Courtenay in "General Post," comedy in three acts by J. E. Haxell Terry, presented by Charles Dillingham for the first time in Boston, evening of May 4, 1918, at the Tremont Theater. The cast:

Sir Denzys Broughton, Bart.....Thomas A. Wise
Lady Broughton.....Cynthia Brooke
Alice.....Reginald Goode
Betty Watson.....Cathleen Nesbit
Edward Smith.....James Kearney
Albert Smith.....William Courtenay
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Terry's comedy provides lightly amusing comment upon the general shake-up in social relationships in England as a result of the war, "with peers in the ranks and tradesmen in command." The play, however, makes no pretensions at being a profound social and economic document, and need be taken no more seriously than any number of mild satires upon snobbery from Thackeray's "Book of Snobs" onward. Since these satires upon caste distinctions depend upon the good will of all classes of readers and playgoers for their support, they are naturally diverting rather than penetrating in their general drift, and send their audiences away according to design, with representatives of every class, satisfied that they had a good time.

Rather more significant than the story of the baronet's tailor who rose to be brigadier-general in the course of the war, and so became a desirable instead of a despised suitor for the hand of the baronet's daughter, is the study of that daughter's reactions to the social changes wrought by the war. In 1911 she was a rebellious daughter of the school often presided over by Bernard Shaw, eager to marry the tailor, Smith, because he was mentally superior to any man of her own set. The tailor, however, has no relish for the social ostracism that such a match will mean, and in the most gentlemanly way possible refuses to let her throw in her lot with him. For years she nurses her hurt pride, and only at the end, after many cool arguments with herself, with her family and with Smith, does she acknowledge that it is only pride that stands between them. Even so, the author had by the third act started her on a seemingly endless course of sophistry, and found it necessary to bring the affair up short with something very like a trick—the butler's misunderstanding of her use of the word engaged.

While the present performance undoubtedly misses a certain air that an all-British cast would have provided, it is reasonable to believe that Mr. Wise and Mr. Courtenay, with their large following and well-liked methods, have made considerable of a success of the piece without much attempt at precise characterizations. Mr. Wise, though vastly amusing, would probably not put forward his impersonation on the ground of its verity. Rather he is content with effectiveness of a sort. Rare among comedians is Mr. Wise. Instead of slighting the line that tends to make him a ridiculous figure, he appears to relish a handling that makes him the butt of all concerned. Few actors can make so much out of a response as Mr. Wise, and the comic lines of others gain double force because of the richness of humor with which he builds laughter out of the discomforts of the plump baronet.

Mr. Courtenay gives his usual agreeable and well-bred performance, accented finesse and gentility in the rôle of Smith. Smith, as Mr. Courtenay impersonated him, was such a paragon of a commoner that the point of Mr. Terry's satire, possibly, is somewhat dulled. The Smith was born to command, and was molded to appear distinguished in uniform. He bore his Victoria Cross honors as easily as he did his militia duties.

Miss Brooke gave a distinguished and truly British air to her characterization, and Mr. Goode matched her well for his truthful impersonation of Alec. Miss Nesbit, in a none too ingratiating part, compassed the intricacies of Betty's moods convincingly. A neatly effective performance, and an appreciative audience combined to make an evening of intelligent merriment.

AMERICAN NOTES

Cyril Maude does not contemplate acting "Caste" or "Gen. John Regan" in his tour eastward. He will use "Grumpy" the rest of this season.

The new Selwyn Theater, New York City, is to be opened in September by Miss Jane Cowi in a new comedy, "Information, Please," written by herself and Mrs. Jane Murfin.

THEATRICAL

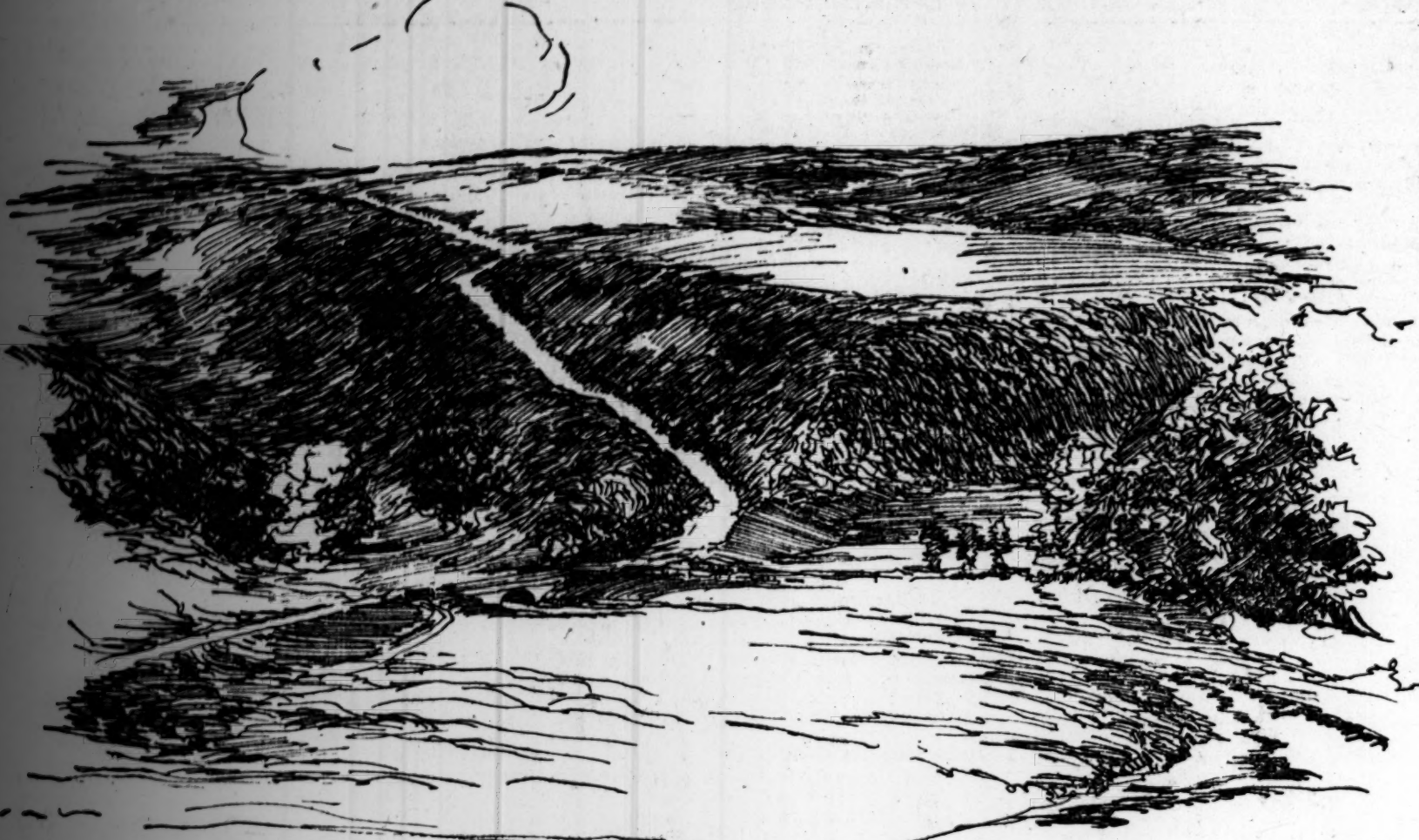
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Near Edzell, Forfarshire, Scotland

Not far from the town of Brechin, in Forfarshire, lies the village of Edzell, with its long main street wandering away into the distance, as in the way of villages in Scotland. Edzell stands beside the river North Esk, along whose wooded banks run

pleasant walks, while moors and hills stretch away to the horizon.

Edzell Castle stands about a mile from the village. It was built by Sir David Lindsay, in 1604, and includes a curious square garden inclosure, the walls of which are pierced by large

square holes and surmounted by five-pointed stars. A short distance out of Edzell the river is crossed at Gannochy Bridge, and farther on, the road begins to climb toward Clatterin' Brig, which spans Slack Burn. After crossing this little bridge the ascent becomes

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On the Writing of Unread Books

"Only a few months ago I was told by the accomplished manager of a famous publishing house in New York that my writings probably had little commercial value." Adrian Hoffman Jolliffe says, in his "Ramblings in Autograph Land." "I did not find myself prepared to dispute an authoritative judgment coming from the business side of the publishing office. But when one reflects upon some of the dreadful things which appear to have 'commercial value,' such an assurance is not so devoid of flattery as it might seem at first blush. If one is inclined to take optimistic views of matters in

general, there is cause of self-gratulation in being, like Katisha in "The Mikado," an acquired taste. Anyone who deliberately writes for the limited class known as 'autograph collectors,' and who expects to be enrolled in the closing pages of The Bookman as a 'best seller' is doomed to disappointment. He might better produce a volume on the Habits and Customs of Earthworms or the Law of Contingent Remainders. If there is a distinction in writing for the few he must be content with that and the consolation that it is like sitting down to dine with a small band of 'choice spirits,' instead of going through the form of feasting at a banquet where a thousand men feed noisily to the accompaniment of an orchestra and listen to the labored discourses with which the diners are regaled toward midnight. It is not to be wondered at that autographic disquisitions should be little esteemed; those who like autographs generally know so much about the subject that they do not demand further enlightenment, and those who do not care for them are simply bored by a book about them; therefore I have written this book.

"Writers whose works are unread usually derive a dubious solace from the experience of George Meredith, whose 'long and noble struggle against the inattention of the public,' as Mr. Gosse calls it, is known to students of modern literature. In 1883 he wrote to some one who was begging for a copy of 'Vittoria': 'The effect of public disfavor has been to make me indifferent to my works after they have gone through their course of castigation.' Mr. Gosse alludes to the assertion that 'the movement in favor of him began in America,' and adds, 'if so, more praise to American readers.' But Meredith devoted himself chiefly to fiction. . . . Moreover there are not many Merediths."

"There is not much dispute about the fact that the ordinary reader prefers to read what repeats and embodies his own beliefs and opinions, and not the opposing views of the writer. Ruskin thought that a reader in laying down a book was apt to say, 'How good that is—that is exactly what I think,' and Mr. Benson appears to be satisfied that Ruskin was right, and that the best authors are not those who tell us what they themselves believe, but those who show us what we believe. We love to find, expressed in print and by aptly chosen words, what has been lying, formless perhaps, in our own minds, and we are pleased with the sensible author who agrees with us in our opinions. Multitudes resemble good Joe Gargery and are enraptured when they do come upon a 'J-O-Joe,' exclaiming, 'There at last is a J-O-Joe,' and becoming aware of how interesting reading is." There are many reasons why this contribution to literature must, in the nature of things, find few readers; still it belongs to a class which every one likes to belong to—the majority. Some people pretend that they prefer to be in the minority, and occasionally I affect that pose myself, but to be wholly candid, it is not altogether a comfortable one."

"There is a certain dignity about a book which has been read by only one or two adventurous beings; it becomes an aristocratic sort of book, unshuffled by vulgar popularity, but like many aristocrats, not overburdened with income. Naturally, books which boast no readers are not particularly lucrative, unless we expect law treatises, which are said to 'pay,' because every public library must have a copy and the prices are tremendous. Views differ about the matter of writing for pecuniary profit. Montaigne declared

that 'to pretend to literature for the sake of gain is a meanness unworthy the grace and favor of the muses,' which is consoling to the unappreciated. On the other hand, Doctor Johnson said that 'no man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money.' This judgment has been successfully assailed by Prof. Walter Raleigh, but I accept it. What of it? Johnson wrote much but gained little money. It is better to be a blockhead and write for one's own amusement than it is to be a wise man and to write only for money—and not get the money."

Old Homestead!

Old homestead! In that gray old town, Thy vane is seaward blowing. The slip of garden stretches down To where the tide is flowing; Below they lie, their sails all furled, The ships that go about the world. Dearest that little country house, Inland, with pines beside it; Some peach-trees, with unfruitful boughs, A well, with weeds to hide it: No flowers, or only such as rise Self-sown, poor things, which all despise.

Dear country home! Can I forget The least of thy sweet trifles? The window-vines that clamber yet, Whose bloom the bee still rifles? The roadside blackberries growing ripe, And in the woods the Indian pipe. Dear country life of child and man! For both the best, the strongest, That with the earliest race began, And hath outlived the longest. Their cities perished long ago; Who the first farmers were we know.

Perhaps our Babels, too, will fall. If so, no lamentations. For mother earth will shelter all, And feed the unborn nations; Yes, and the swords that menace now Will then be beaten to the plow. —R. H. Stoddard.

Anesimich Was a Master in All Matters of Husbandry

"Ivan Anesimich—this was his name—was one of those industrious, hard-working farmers of the old days, who, alas! are fast disappearing. You rarely find them now in our villages," wrote Demetrius Grigorovitch. "Instead of them we find factories established, and the cultivation of the land is neglected. The plow, the native guitar (balaluka), and the bast shoes have been exchanged for the weaver's shuttle, the red shirt, and the concertina, and the type of the original and primitive husbandman has vanished. Anesimich was one of the last who, so to say, lived on his fields. Years of bad crops did not daunt him. He went on plowing, harrowing, and sowing when more money was to be made out of factories than out of the land. But it was not obstinacy that made him cling to the occupation of his ancestors, nor was he impelled by calculation or acute sagacity. . . . The old man continued to cultivate the land, because he was used to being on the land, and was strongly bound to it by many ties; nor was this strange, for he had not been in the fields since childhood, and had not his mother carried him in his cradle to the cornfield when she went to work at harvest time."

"When I thought of the old husbandman . . . all his unassuming laborious life and his childish simplicity rose up before me clearly; little traits of character and trifling

events, long forgotten, came back to my mind."

"I was specially struck by the rare gentleness of his nature, by the purity and integrity of his character. The only thing, perhaps, which he did not love was the cotton factory; and yet, when the talk turned on this subject, I never heard him speak of it with scorn or contempt. I remember he would just shake his gray head and say, 'A bad trade that, you don't produce anything; if factories fed people there would be some use in them. . . . If you have corn you want nothing more; it is what every man requires, and why take anything else instead?' He usually concluded with this remark: 'To till the land, that is the most important work.' "Anesimich showed by his actions how little he cared to heap up money. If he had an extra penny to spend, he would employ it to get another bit of land, or put up a shed, or use it for repairs on his house and farm. It was the custom in the district to let the children work at winding cotton—even the little ones of eight years old were thus employed, and 'earned their salt,' as their parents expressed it. But Anesimich would not hear of this for his children; they were free to run about in the woods and fields. But the elder brother of Saul could guide a plow at fourteen, and he never spoiled a furrow."

"Anesimich was a master in all mat-

IN FRONT of the main entrance to the appellate division of the Supreme Court, in the city of New York, there are two heroic marble statues, the one representing Law, and the other Force. Beneath each of these figures there is an inscription which reads respectively as follows: "Every Law that is not based on wisdom is a menace to the State," and, "We must not use Force unless just laws have been violated." In the main court room, facing the judges' seats, there is a mural decoration representing Wisdom attended by Learning, Experience, Humility, Love, Faith, Patience, and Inspiration. Over the picture the first and sixteenth verses of the eighth chapter of Proverbs have been combined, as follows: "Doth not wisdom cry? and understanding put forth her voice? By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth." It would scarcely seem possible to conceive of a more appropriate setting in which to administer the civil law than this. Both judges and lawyers, plaintiffs and defendants, have here constantly before them visible reminders of the source and spirit of divine justice.

As viewed from the standpoint of Christian Science, it is evident that wisdom, in the truest sense of the word, is a quality of the divine Mind or God, who is universally admitted by religionists to be all-wise, omnipotent, and omnipresent. Wisdom, therefore, whenever manifested by men in secular affairs, is not really a human quality at all, but is actually a divine attribute and should always be recognized as such.

Through an incorrect analysis of the evidence of the physical senses, human reason and false theology have promulgated the theory that the one God, or infinite Mind, has created multitudes of lesser minds and has endowed each of these with an innumerable assortment of good and evil qualities. All of these qualities are held to be subject to more or less

uncontrollable circumstances, which, in turn according to their degree of influence, tend to determine the balance of power, for good or evil, in the life of the individual. This false sense of creation, universally extended, inevitably manifests itself in a plurality of races, nations, classes, and sexes, as well as in a variety of religious sects, political factions, and personal interests, most of which are to some extent antagonistic, so that humanity, as the product of these inharmonious and incompatible elements, becomes incapable of realizing the true synthesis and unity of existence.

In order to mitigate this chaotic state of human society, clear thinkers and seers, in all ages, have attempted to institute some form of human government which should express so far as possible the divine justice. It must be admitted that the motives for establishing law and order in human society are often prompted by self-interest, and the hope that a greater degree of efficiency and security may be enjoyed thereby, but if, in the process of time, certain fundamental rules of justice and morality are recognized, then slowly but surely an idea of divine Principle begins to shine upon the darkness of human consciousness. As this budding idea of the divine Principle of justice and morality continues to unfold, it becomes more evident that certain radical readjustments must be made in the individual consciousness before any great success can be expected in reforming the outer world. Thus it is seen that the ideals of divine justice and government can only be applied to human affairs by orderly degrees and to the extent that individuals are willing and ready to apply the elementary rules of self-government to their own conduct before expecting others to observe them in their entirety. "No evidence before the material senses," writes Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science,

on page 377 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme. Though clouds are round about Him, the divine justice and judgment are enthroned. Love is especially near in times of hate, and never so near as when one can be just amid lawlessness, and render good for evil."

In reviewing the practical effect of the law of Moses upon his own human nature, in the epistle to the Romans, the Apostle Paul writes, "I was alive without the law once; but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died." If we follow the course of his mental development, however, through the painful period of moral chemicalization to his ultimate spiritual awakening and regeneration, we see that Paul was finally enabled to declare that "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

It is the anarchic spirit in mortal mind that utterly fails to comprehend this process of moral chemicalization, which, although never desirable on its own account, is the practically inevitable precursor of better things, and that, while reacting against the experience of self-discipline and self-denial in general, denounces all law and order as an evil in itself. On the other hand, an over-technical sense of the letter of the law, which loses sight of justice in its paraphernalia, and binds mankind with heavy burdens, is the reverse swing of the same pendulum, and leads, ultimately, to the opposite extreme. It is not, therefore, until one has tasted in some measure of the fruits of Paul's experience and has assimilated them in daily life, that divine justice in human affairs becomes a practical possibility.

In the present great world conflict both individuals and nations are being compelled by the force of circumstances to align themselves definitely, either for or against divine Principle. Before a lasting peace can come on earth, it is evident, therefore, that there must be a balance of power on the side of a true theocratic democracy, and then only can be fulfilled that prophetic vision of the kingdom of God beheld by Isaiah when he saw, "That unto me [God] every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear." Mrs. Eddy prophesies: "As the mythology of pagan Rome has yielded to a more spiritual idea of Deity, so will our material theories yield to spiritual ideas, until the finite gives place to the infinite, sickness to health, sin to holiness, and God's kingdom comes 'in earth, as it is in heaven.'" (Science and Health, p. 339.)

The Flower of Heaven-Reflected Blue

"Do you ask what the Alps would be without the edelweiss? Ask, rather, what they would be without the little vernal gentian! Ask what would be the slopes and fields of Alpine Switzerland without this flower of heaven-reflected blue, rather than what the rocks and scree and uncouth places would be without Leontopodium alpinum of bloated and untruthful reputation. Ask what Alpiand's springtime would be if shorn of this little plant's bright azure spontaneity; ask where would be spring's eager joyfulness, and where the ready hopefulness of autumn. Ask yourself this, and then the edelweiss at once falls back into a more becoming perspective with the landscape, into a less faulty pose among the other mountain flowers." Thus writes G. Flenwell in "The Flower-Fields of Alpine Switzerland."

"Perhaps it is not very venturesome to think that if the edelweiss had become extinct, and were now to be found only amid the fastnesses of legend, it would live quite as securely in the hearts of men as it does at present; for its reputed rests mostly upon the fabulous. But how different is the case of the earliest of the gentians! Here is a plant which, despite the romance-breeding nature of its habit, form, and color, draws little or nothing from legendary sources. Fable has small command where merit is so marked; imagination is outstripped by reality, and there is scarcely room for invention where truth is so arresting, so pronounced."

"Gentiana verna flies no false colors. Its flower is a flower, and not for the greater part an assemblage of hoary-haired leaves. . . . It does not live in myth, nor has it an important place in folklore. In short, it is just its own bright, fascinating self; there is nothing of blatant notoriety about its renown, no suspicion of a succès de scandale such as the edelweiss can so justly claim

"We may laud the edelweiss as a symbol of advanced endeavor, but the gentian is more useful, if not, indeed, worthier, in this respect; for it marks no great extreme and therefore its condition is symbolic of less than is incompatible with consistent human effort. Ruskin has somewhere said that the most glorious repose is that of the chamois panting on its bed of granite, rather than that of the ox chewing the cud in its stall; but, however transcendently true this may be, the actually glorious position lies midway betwixt the two—the position of the gentian in relation with, for instance, the positions of the edelweiss and the primrose. We are likely to derive inspiration of more abundant practical value from the gentian than from the edelweiss, because there is comparatively little about it that is extreme."

At Last, the Brief Stars Paling

At last, the brief stars paling, dawn Breathed from the distant stream and lawn. The earliest bird with chirrup low Called his mates; softly and slow The flowers their languid petals part, And open to the fragrant beam. And now the first fresh beam returned; Bright through the lily's edge it burned And filled the purple rose with fire, And brightened all their green attire, And woke a shadow on the wall. —Laurence Binyon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918

EDITORIALS

Tweedledum and Tweedledee

THE appointment of Lord French and Mr. Edward Shortt, respectively as Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland, must appear to the ordinary man something in the nature of a coalition between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Let it be hurriedly added that this is no aspersion on either Tweedledum or Tweedledee. Tweedledum, though the world seems generally to forget it, was that distinguished musician, Signor Bononcini, whilst Tweedledee was no less a man than Mynheer Handel. The writer of the famous *jeu d'esprit* was merely expressing his astonishment that London society should find itself able to reach a state of white heat on such a question. But it has to be remembered that London society, when George II was King, could reach a state of white heat on even more insignificant questions. Today certain politicians seem to be getting quite as disturbed over the appointment of Lord French and Mr. Shortt as was London society over the claims of the rival musicians, nearly two hundred years ago. The fact is that it would be an excellent thing if there were some Byron today to reduce the tenseness with which the Irish crisis is regarded, in some quarters, to its true condition. An Irishman loves being taken seriously by the Saxon, even when he knows how ludicrous the Saxon estimate is. But he is always ready to laugh at the harmless imposition. Thus it need not surprise anybody to learn that the fierce partisans of Mr. Dillon and Professor de Valera, who surrounded the platform of those two gentlemen, on Sunday last, at Ballaghadereen, in a joint meeting of the Nationalist and Sinn Fein forces, were in the highest good temper.

What is a pity is that the world does not recognize that the Irishman can be maintained in the supreme condition of good temper by not taking him too seriously. It is when he is taken with too desperate seriousness that he begins like King Richard to look for his shadow in the sun, on the grounds that having crept in favor with himself, he must therefore maintain it at some little cost. How he maintains it may be seen in speeches like that Mr. Dillon delivered last Sunday, and in theatrical exits from Westminster to "John Bull's other island." The worst of it is that histrionics are rarely good politics. And so Mr. John Dillon, having swept the Nationalist Party, like the tail of a comet, out of England into Ireland, has discovered, with the result that he is now assuring it that never, since he entered Parliament, has he felt more deeply convinced than now of the value and absolute necessity of the maintenance of a united party in attendance in the House of Commons. The fact is that though the Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners crowded around Mr. Dillon's and Professor de Valera's platform at Ballaghadereen, and though the utmost good humor prevailed, neither the Nationalist nor the Sinn Feiner has the remotest intention of burying the hatchet, and so being deprived of the interesting struggle which is forthcoming in the East Cavan election. East Cavan has been represented by the Methuselah of the Nationalist Party, Mr. Samuel Young, without opposition, since the year 1892. In that year Mr. Young, standing as an anti-Parnellite, so easily disposed of a Conservative opponent that no one has thought it worth while to contest the seat since. Now, however, the growing tide of Sinn Fein thinks itself strong enough to sweep the Nationalist candidate, who is seeking Mr. Young's seat, overboard, with the result that Professor de Valera, though consenting to share a platform with Mr. Dillon for the denunciation of conscription, firmly declines to withdraw his candidate for East Cavan, and declares that the only arbiter, between him and Mr. Dillon, shall be "the free choice of the Irish electors."

There is no knowing how the Irish elector may look at the situation. There was a time when to have opposed Mr. Dillon in East Mayo would have been sheer waste of time and energy. Just twenty-five years ago a Parnellite follower of Mr. Redmond had the hardihood to undertake the task, with the result that he polled exactly two hundred and fifty-seven votes. Yet today the Sinn Feiners smilingly suggest to Mr. Dillon that he shall resign his seat and try a fall with them, a proposal of which Mr. Dillon seems in no hurry to avail himself: as, indeed, why should he? Ireland as a matter of fact, is so thoroughly disaffected at the present time that even the fulfillment of the worst prophecies with respect to the introduction of the Conscription Act could only substitute open rebellion for secret disloyalty. It is no particular secret that somehow or another news has been conveyed to German submarines of the departure of ships from Irish ports, or that the Sinn Feiners have endeavored to seduce the soldiers quartered in the country into parting company with their arms and kits for a consideration. If this is the effect of allowing Ireland to stand outside the orbit of military compulsion, and for granting it privileges which have been granted to no other part of the British Empire, Mr. Lloyd George might well be excused for wondering whether the bite of the Sinn Fein Party would be worse than its bark. Everybody who knows anything about Ireland at all knows that the decision of the Irish will depend entirely on the priests, and that the decision of the priests will rest with the hierarchy. If the hierarchy says submit to conscription, the people will submit; if it says resist and break the law, the people will resist and break the law. And all this regardless of the fact that the Parliament in Westminster, which has been conjured to repeal the Act of Union and set up Home Rule in Ireland, is being denounced for threatening to pass illegally the Conscription Act. "Paddy from Cork" may possibly believe such nonsense, but it is certain that Mr. Dillon and Professor de Valera, Cardinal Logue and Archbishop Walsh, are not deceived by it.

A delightful example of how political grievances may be manufactured by means of just such reasoning is

exhibited in the charges made by a clerical critic in the United States that, out of the Irish revenue of £24,000,000, raised by the severest form of financial drainage, £13,000,000 are expended on military police, the balance of £11,000,000 being appropriated as tribute by England. Now what are the facts? Of this £24,000,000, £13,000,000 were spent in Ireland, whilst £11,000,000 passed into the Imperial Fund, and of this £13,000,000 just £1,500,000 were spent on the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Surely between £13,000,000 and £1,500,000 there is a great gulf fixed. Moreover, everybody knows that the overwhelming cost of the war is being borne by England. But inasmuch as Scotland, in the same period, contributed £52,000,000 to the Imperial Fund, as against £10,000,000 expended in Scotland, and that Scotland is perfectly contented, the indecency of the charge that a tribute is levied on Ireland becomes manifest. Finally, as for the Irish revenue being raised by means of financial drainage, it is raised in precisely the same fashion revenue is raised in England, Scotland, and Wales. That is to say, the income tax is paid by the rich, whilst no lesser sum of the £24,000,000 than £4,500,000 is derived from taxes on alcohol. It is, of course, perfectly well known that Ireland has never supported itself, and this very fact was allowed for in the contribution to be made, under the old Home Rule Bill, to Ireland from the revenue of the United Kingdom.

The truth is that the reason of Ireland's discontent which was absolutely genuine in the past has become largely sentimental today. Everybody knows how the Sinn Fein Party in Ireland strove to help the Empire, during Armageddon, by a German-instigated and organized rebellion, and everybody knows how Ireland has repaid the forbearance of the rest of the United Kingdom, in forgoing conscription in Ireland, by endeavoring to promote sedition in every way. No man, probably, understands this better than Lord French, an Irish soldier, born out of the country, and who has lived much of his time out of the country, and nobody can possibly understand it better than a man with the trained legal intelligence of Mr. Shortt. Now, Lord French is understood to be a sympathizer with the demands of Ulster, and, Mr. Shortt is known to have voted against conscription in Ireland as separated from Home Rule. It may therefore be taken for granted that the joint government of Tweedledum and Tweedledee is intended both to bestow Home Rule on Ireland and to enforce conscription, in a determined effort to bring the Irish question, with its perpetual feuds in Ireland itself, to a termination.

Great Success of the Loan

THE third war loan to be floated in the United States within a year has proved to be a greater success than either of its predecessors. Especially is this the case with respect to its popularity. From the figures now available, it would appear that the individual investors in the bonds reached a total of 17,000,000, or 12,000,000 more than the number of subscribers to the first loan, and 7,000,000 more than to the second. If this estimate shall be borne out by final returns, it will mean that about one out of every six of the population of the country, or one to the average family group, is a government bond owner. The loan may have been oversubscribed by about a billion dollars. A magnificent surplus offering, but this is of comparatively small importance, beside the fact that the wonderful showing of individual subscribers proves the United States to be not only a thoroughly united and closely knit democracy, but a mammoth joint-stock company for purposes of winning the war.

Very naturally, the enormous number of individual subscribers, indicating, as it does, such a widespread distribution of the loan, is particularly gratifying to the Secretary of the Treasury, who regards it as the soundest form of national war finance. The great bulk of the four billions subscribed comes from the small earners and small savers, leaving the reserve capital of the nation practically untouched. If the crops of 1918 shall come up to reasonable expectation, it is no fanciful assumption that the farmers of the United States, were they given the exclusive opportunity, could take up the fourth Liberty bond issue themselves.

The success of the third issue was assured from the first. It is in accordance with the order of things that, as the public becomes familiar with the needs of the nation, the issues at stake, and the character of the security, the ratio of subscription will increase. Statisticians are agreed that ten Liberty loan issues can be floated successfully without in any degree disturbing the business or credit of the nation.

Mr. McAdoo's request that holders of Liberty bonds retain them until after the war should be carefully heeded and universally granted. One who purchases a bond merely to sell it at the first opportunity, or at the first need of ready money, does the country a poor service. To use Mr. McAdoo's words, "Of course, if imperative necessity compels the sale of Liberty bonds, no just complaint can be made; if each and every purchaser keeps his Liberty bond he helps to protect the credit of the Government by maintaining the market for the bonds at par, which is a very helpful thing in war time, and he also renders a more essential service to our soldiers and sailors in the field by practicing those economies and savings which release materials and labor necessary to the support, if not to the very life, of the army and navy. Every subscriber, therefore, who keeps his Liberty bond is rendering a double service to his country during the period of the war."

News of the success of this loan which will be flashed throughout the world, and cannot be kept away from the intelligent people in the Central Empires or from their Allies, will have the moral weight of a great victory by land or sea in hastening the end of the war. There is no danger that it can long be misunderstood or misinterpreted. It will convey to misinformed popular thought in the enemy countries one point at least of momentous importance, namely, that the United States is unitedly, wholeheartedly, and unflinchingly in the war to the end, and is entirely prepared to carry on the struggle, if need be, indefinitely.

Reverting to Some Ties

IF IT were not for the tragic events that have ensued, it would be amusing now to glance back over the cheap trickery practiced by Germany, between 1911 and 1913, with the purpose of throwing the United States off the track of the German plot against the peace of the world. To go no farther than Boston, a glimpse of the newspaper files of the period named will show what a lively, what an intense, what a "friendly," interest Germany, and notably the Hamburg-American Steamship interests, took in the development of that seaport. German representatives talked and worked incessantly to advance the project for the construction of the Commonwealth Pier in Boston harbor. With the completion of that great dock, German steamers of the first class were regularly to make Boston a terminus. Hamburg and Boston were to be linked together by ties of the closest business friendship. Boston had congratulations from Hamburg. Boston had visitors from Hamburg. Hamburg was quite as much concerned about the Commonwealth Pier as Boston. When, at last, Commonwealth Pier was dedicated, on May 29, 1913, there were great civic doings over the initial arrival at the dock. Germany had grown so fond of the United States that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company had begun to name ships after American cities, and thus the Cincinnati was chosen to inaugurate the new line.

The festivities continued for several days. Various German organizations, including musical and singing societies, went down to the pier and played and sang in honor of the auspicious occasion. Everything moved harmoniously. There were many exchanges of official felicitation. Germany had provided herself, as she supposed, with a great commercial base which she would use to strip France and England of American trade, as soon as the war should have been fought and won. The getting of Massachusetts and Boston to construct a great pier for the accommodation of her ships, and for the benefit of her trade, was another of those fine diplomatic Germanic strokes over which she felt she might well afford to smile with satisfaction.

The remainder of the story may be briefly disposed of. So fully had the heart of Boston gone out to Germany in return for the gracious manner in which she had consented to use the Commonwealth Pier; for her promises to cement new and enduring ties with America; for the music and musicians, university professors, and other evidences of regard which she had so generously conferred upon or "lent" to America, that when she precipitated the war she had long planned she unhesitatingly docked some of her largest and best ships in Boston harbor. Of course, since Paris would be occupied in six months, and the war would be over almost before the world had fully realized its beginning, the tying up of the vessels would be only temporary.

These ships, and many like them, made in Germany, are now carrying United States troops and supplies to the war front. The pier which Germany so fondly hoped would afford her a means of spreading her trade, at the cost of Great Britain and France, has for more than a year been used as a naval receiving station, and is now to become the nucleus of one of the most important military bases in the United States. Nothing at all, remarkable as it may seem, has turned out as the German intellect had planned. Instead of being a help to Germany, Commonwealth Pier seems likely to prove one of its serious hindrances. All the ties, felicitations, and instrumental and vocal music, solo and choral, even the remembrance of that memorable day when interned sailors from the German ships were not only permitted, but encouraged, to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday on Boston Common, while Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy were fighting America's battle, have been overshadowed and overwhelmed by later and inevitable events.

The Dutch Dikes

IT WOULD be a Holland driven desperately to bay by a ruthless invader that would resort, today, to the cutting of the dikes as a protective measure. Vast tracts of land would be submerged and be rendered infertile for years. Almost all the western part of Holland is below the level of the sea, and another considerable portion is below the level of the rivers, so that the waters, in case of extreme measures, would be arrested only by the eastern sandhills and the higher land on the Belgian border. But once the dikes were cut, it is reasonable to suppose that an enemy advancing from the east to the coast or the Zuyder Zee, would be arrested by a barrier which, though impassable, would prove for the defenders almost as destructive as protective.

The river and sea dikes are in essence one and the same thing, their function being to keep the water from overflowing the country. Man's perpetual vigilance alone has preserved that Holland which Napoleon claimed was his by virtue of its being formed of the deposits of the Rhine. In the days of Caesar, this territory barely existed. Much of the country was so marshy that people were in doubt whether to call it land or water. In the course of time, however, the sandhills that were thrown up during inundations were united by filling the intervening spaces with earth and stones. Rude dikes were thus formed, but the seas continued to break through. Possibly huge piles were then driven into the ground, and, when it was firm enough to bear a heavy weight, earth was piled up to form a new and much stronger dike. Experience soon taught the Dutch the value of basket work, and even of the skins of animals, as additional safeguards, whilst they also learned the value of protecting the dikes by long, double rows of piles. Where the dikes faced the sea, large blocks of stone were used as well as earth. At The Helder this stone barrier descends into the sea for many scores of feet. The top of the dike is usually paved with brick, and the embankment thus serves the double duty of a protection and a highway. But Holland's safety has only been secured at the price of perpetual vigilance. Should the wind blow strongly in certain directions, official Holland must be at once on the alert, for the water, driven violently against the dikes, is liable to burst

them. On dark winter nights when a storm is raging, the church bells are rung, men deputed for the task make for the dikes and watch for any hole or breach that may appear.

But the sea can easily be converted into a powerful ally of Holland, and a veritable friend in need. The Dutch, on several occasions, have preferred to sacrifice their homes and cultivated lands to the waters rather than expose themselves to the cruelties of the conqueror. When Philip II of Spain sought to annihilate the Netherlands, he drove them to such a pitch of desperation that, rather than fall into his hands, they cut the dikes and forced the invaders to save themselves from destruction by retreat. Again, during the French invasion of The Netherlands, the country was partly flooded, and it was on that occasion that the Prince of Orange formed a scheme for the abandonment of his native land and of emigration to the Indian Archipelago, which, had it been accomplished, to use the words of Macaulay, "would have been the noblest subject for epic song in modern history." But the whole story of Holland's valiant struggle with the waters is surely a latent epic in itself, and events may yet prove that it has left an enduring and ennobling influence on the national character.

Notes and Comments

REVERTING once more to the expectation of Berlin that the present war would so overawe the earth as to lead automatically to its Germanization, it seems timely to remark that in Atlantic City, N. J., where the Patriotic Sons of America have been holding a convention, a resolution has been adopted advising that the study of the German language be permanently excluded from all schools in the United States, while in Hackensack, of the same State, the City Council has been petitioned to prohibit the speaking of German on the streets and in public places. When it is remembered that in addition to these and several thousand cases of a similar nature, the cotillion known as the german is no longer danced, and that German silver is no longer used in the United States, it would seem as if Berlin's expectations concerning world Germanization, as a result of the war, might not be entirely realized.

WHEN Germany declares that she is treating American as she treats all other war prisoners, every well-informed person in the United States knows exactly what she means, and desires all the more the speedy coming of the day when every brave captive in her clutches shall be rescued. But there is going to be no retaliation. German prisoners in the United States will always be treated humanely. On the other hand, it does not speak well for the common sense, to say nothing of the self-respect, of those in charge of German prisoners at Ft. McPherson, Ga., that they are, according to presentments to the Grand Jury, "treated as guests of the nation." In this connection a protest has been entered against the manner in which certain German submarine prisoners were recently received in the camp, when their compatriots were allowed to welcome them as victors.

SAYS the Albany (Mo.) Ledger: "We who live out here where the population is from 95 to 98 pure American cannot realize what some of those sections that are largely alien born have to contend with. But with us some of the Kaiser's best aids are American born." Meaning, of course, those native Americans who think the United States should keep out of "foreign complications." These are not peculiar to the neighborhood of Albany, Mo. They are not numerous anywhere, but a few of them in any quarter are too many.

WHO says that Rumania is altogether out of the fray? Eighteen thousand Rumanians, previously under arms in the Austrian forces, and no doubt drawn principally from the Hungarian Province of Transylvania, are reported to have been captured by the Italians in the operations on the Italian frontier. But, instead of becoming prisoners for the term of the war, these men are said to have freely volunteered for the battle front again, not as Austrian soldiers, but as fighters against the common enemy of the Italian and the Rumanian. What with the Tzsch and Polish armies on the French allied front, and the thousands of Tzschs who deserted to the Russians from the Austrian Army, it is little wonder that the press of the Central Empires is denouncing with bitter rage the Slavs as "enemies of the people and peace, and prolongers of the war!" But of course, it means a German peace.

A sky of palest blue,
Gray clouds—swift moving and low hung,
Pierced ever and anon with fitful beams of light,
A racing, laughing wind,
Sweeping o'er hill and dale,
This day in March.

Brown fields and budding hedges,
And mossy banks all primrose starred
And sweet with violet blooms,
A roadside pond—o'er full—
Wind swept and crossed with tiny waves,
This day in March.

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AMONG the pile of documents lying before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Rhodesian land dispute case is one which, for an official document, is of somewhat unusual appearance. It is the original concession granted by Lobengula, the famous Matabele chief, which owes its quaintness to the sympathetic appreciation of the native view of things possessed by Mr. Edward Fairfield, a clerk in the department, afterward Undersecretary for South Africa. With a view to relieving the dull appearance of mere black ink on foolscap, he set about ornamenting the sheet on his own account. With the post office van waiting below to take the South African mails to Waterloo station, he cut out the Royal Arms from a copy of The Times of London, pasted them on the top of the first sheet of foolscap, and rapidly colored them in blue and red pencil. When Lobengula affixed his elephant seal to the document he remarked, sorrowfully, that he could not contribute anything so impressive as the red, white, and blue magnificence at the head of the paper.